

WILLIAM PAUL CRILLON BARTON

(1786 - 1856)

SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY

A PIONEER IN AMERICAN NAVAL MEDICINE

BY

CAPTAIN FRANK LESTER PLEADWELL, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. NAVY.

1
Naval War College,
Newport, R.I.,
June 26. 1919.

Dear Mr. William:

Accompanying this letter is a manuscript, a biographical sketch of one of our early naval surgeons, which I have much pleasure in offering as my contribution in remembrance of your seventieth birthday. It was intended for the "Commemorative Volume," but Col. Garrison was not aware that at the time he asked me to contribute an article for that volume, the limit had been set some three weeks previously, as it failed of inclusion, and if, after you have looked it over, you think it material for the Annals of Medical History, I shall be glad to have your permission to publish it there.

I am also sending you a photograph which I will ask you to present to Lady Allen. With my kindest regards, sincerely yours

F. L. Pleadwell.

WV supra. l.
NA 3

To,
Sir William Osler

with the author's compliments.

July, 1919.

PLEADWELL (FRANK LESTER) 1872-
7617. In English, on paper: typewritten in
1919: 10½ x 8½ in., iv + 85 leaves.
'William Paul Crillon Barton (1786-1856),
Surgeon, United States Navy. A pioneer in
American naval medicine. By Captain Frank
Lester Pleadwell, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy.'
At fol. 4, a photo. of a portrait of Barton;
at foll. 15a, b, facsimiles; foll. 71 to end, an
appendix on his 'Treatise on Marine Hospi-
tals [&c.]', 1814.
A presentation letter from Captain Pleadwell,
26 June, 1919, explains that this contribution was
too late to be included in the volumes (no. 3582)
presented to Sir W. Osler on his 70th birthday.

7617

WILLIAM PAUL CRILLON BARTON

(1786 - 1856)

SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY.

A PIONEER IN AMERICAN NAVAL MEDICINE.

BY

CAPTAIN FRANK LESTER PLEADWELL, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S. NAVY.



WILLIAM PAUL GRILLON BARTON
SURGEON, U.S. NAVY.
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
SEPT. 2, 1842 TO APRIL 1, 1844.

WILLIAM F. C. BARTON, M.D., SURGEON, U.S. NAVY
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
SEPT. 2, 1894 TO APRIL 1, 1895.

1

WILLIAM PAUL CRILLON BARTON,

(1786 - 1856)

SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY.

A PIONEER IN AMERICAN NAVAL MEDICINE

By Captain Frank Lester Pleadwell, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy

When it was suggested as appropriate that the United States Navy should be represented in the list of authors contributing articles to the Anniversary Volume in honor of Sir William Osler's seventieth birthday, and I was requested to furnish the article, I immediately cast about for a suitable subject. There came to mind a small volume, discovered some years ago in an obscure corner of the library of the Naval Medical School remarkably advanced in its thought for the times, entitled, "A Treatise containing a Plan for the Internal Organization and Government of Marine Hospitals in the United States together with Observations on Military and Flying Hospitals and a Scheme for Amending and Systematizing the Medical Department of the Navy", by William P. C. Barton, M. D., Surgeon in the Navy of the United States. Second Edition, Philadelphia 1817. It occurred to me that a

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

(1900 - 1901)

REPORT OF THE MARINE CORPS

A REPORT TO THE MARINE CORPS

BY CAPTAIN FRANK LESTER THOMAS, U. S. Navy

There is no expressed or implied intention that the
United States Navy should be represented in the list of
authors contributing articles to the Annals of the
in honor of Sir William Osler, a valuable addition, and
I was requested to furnish the article. I immediately
went about for a suitable subject. There came to mind a
small volume, Discovered some years ago in an obscure
corner of the library of the Naval Medical School, recently
discovered in the library for the time, entitled, "A
Treatise on the Venereal Disease for the Internal Circulation
and Government of Venereal Venereal in the United States
published with observations of William and Philip
Osler and a volume for the American and European
Medical Department of the Navy", by William F. F. Foster,
U. S. Surgeon in the Navy of the United States. Second
edition, Philadelphia 1877. It occurred to me that a

biographical study of the author of this volume might prove of historical interest in revealing the state of naval medicine at that early period in our service. There have appeared several excellent biographical sketches of naval medical officers distinguished for bravery in action and heroic self-sacrifice in the line of duty, but so far as my knowledge goes, no one has essayed to portray a character like that of Dr. Barton, less heroic perhaps, but one whose influence in the direction of medical reform and sanitary improvement in the early Navy was unquestioned. His book first appeared in 1814 and the mere fact of its having achieved a second edition three years later, is an indication of the estimation in which it was held. It contained a fund of information collected from various sources, both at home and abroad, and revealed an originality of thought and an independence of expression which stamped its author as far in advance of the times. A similar work by Dr. Edward Cutbush of the Navy had appeared in 1808, but this dealt with subjects in Army administration as well as Naval and lacked the breadth and originality of view characteristic of Barton's book.

In the following biographical sketch I have endeavored to present the outstanding facts of Dr. Barton's career in the Navy, and particularly to reveal his work as a pioneer in the field of American naval medicine.

biographical study of the author of this volume which gives
of historical interest in revealing the state of naval
affairs at that early period in our service. There have
appeared several excellent biographical sketches of naval
military officers distinguished for bravery in action and
heroic self-sacrifice in the line of duty, but as far as
my knowledge goes, no one has essayed to portray a character
like that of Dr. Barton, less heroic perhaps, but one
whose influence in the direction of medical reform and
sanitary improvement in the early Navy was unquestioned.
His book first appeared in 1811 and the more fact of its
having achieved a second edition three years later, is an
indication of the estimation in which it was held. It
contained a fund of information collected from various
sources, both at home and abroad, and revealed an original-
ity of thought and an independence of expression which
attracted the author as far in advance of the times. A
similar work by Dr. Edward Colburn of the Navy had appeared
in 1808, but this dealt with subjects in Navy administration
as well as Naval and lacked the breadth and originality of
view characteristic of Barton's book.

In the following biographical sketch I have en-
deavored to present the outstanding facts of Dr. Barton's
career in the Navy, and particularly to reveal his work
as a pioneer in the field of American naval medicine.

William Paul Grillon Barton was born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1786. He was the son of William Barton, Esq., Member of the Bar, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Barton, an Episcopal clergyman who came to America from Ireland, in 1751, under the patronage of the Penn family. The Barton family was of English descent, originally from Lancashire, but having obtained extensive grants of land in Ireland, settled there during the Commonwealth, or early in the reign of Charles II. The emigration of Thomas Barton took place when he was 21, soon after his graduation from Trinity College, Dublin. He first opened a school at Norristown, Pennsylvania, but later became a tutor at the Philadelphia Academy. In 1753 he married Esther Rittenhouse, the daughter of a neighboring farmer and a sister of David Rittenhouse, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer, whose close friendship Barton enjoyed until his death. He accompanied the expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1758, in the capacity of chaplain, and published a sermon dealing with the disastrous incidents of that affair. In 1759 he moved from York County to Lancaster, where as rector of St. James, he remained for nearly twenty years, dividing his time between the duties of his office and the pursuit of natural history. Notwithstanding his friendship with Washington and other distinguished officers of the Revolution, he remained a Royalist and declining to take the oath of allegiance to the new cause, was compelled to leave his post, going to New York.

William West (William) Barton was born in Ireland
about November 11, 1795. He was the son of William Barton, Esq.,
Member of the Bar, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Barton, an
Episcopal clergyman who came to America from Ireland in 1757.
Under the patronage of the Barton family, the Barton family
was of English descent, originally from Lancashire, but having
obtained extensive grants of land in Ireland, settled there
during the Commonwealth, or early in the reign of Charles II.
The settlement of Thomas Barton took place about 1750.
Soon after his migration from Trinity College, Dublin, he
first opened a school at Northampton, Massachusetts, but later
became a tutor at the Philadelphia Academy. In 1773 he married
Katharine Fitzhugh, the daughter of a celebrated lawyer and
a sister of David Fitzhugh, the distinguished mathematician
and astronomer, whose niece Elizabeth Barton married until
his death. He accompanied the expedition against Fort Du
Roi in 1758, in the capacity of chaplain, and published a
sermon dealing with the disastrous results of that effort.
In 1775 he moved from York County to Lancaster, where he acted
of St. James; he remained for nearly twenty years, dividing his
time between the duties of his office and the pursuit of natural
history. Retaining his friendship with Washington and
other distinguished officers of the Revolution, he remained a
Federalist and feeling to take the oath of allegiance to the
new crown, was compelled to leave his post, going to New York.

From that city he intended to proceed to England, but illness prevented and he died there on May 25, 1780. His widow remained in Philadelphia, making her home with her nephew, Dr. Samuel Bard, at one time physician to Washington.

William Barton, the eldest of Thomas Barton's eight children, and the father of William P. C. Barton, was a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of substantial literary attainments, the author of the "Memoirs of Dr. David Rittenhouse," and the designer of the United States Seal. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Rhea, a Philadelphia merchant, and of their marriage, several children were born, two of whom became distinguished surgeons, one the subject of this paper and the other John Rhea Barton, whose name is perpetuated as the originator of "Barton's bandage".

Another distinguished son was Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, and also, in later years, the successor to Dr. Benjamin Rush as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University.

Benjamin Smith Barton
Thomas Pennant Barton, a son of ^{Benjamin Smith Barton}; was also a man of cultivated literary tastes and achievements. It is noteworthy that he gathered together one of the best collections of Shakespeareana in America. These, together with some 10,000 miscellaneous books of his library, were acquired, after his death, by the Boston Public Library, where they are known as the Barton Collection.

From that city he intended to proceed to England, but illness prevented and he died there on May 27, 1782. His wife remained in Philadelphia, and his home with her mother, Dr. Samuel Parr, at one time physician to Washington.

William Barton, the eldest of Thomas Barton's eight children, and the father of William F. C. Barton, was a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of substantial attainments, the author of the "Memoirs of Dr. David Rittenhouse," and the historian of the United States Seal. He

married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Penn, a Philadelphia merchant, and of their marriage, several children were born, two of whom became distinguished surgeons, and the subject of this paper and the other John Penn Barton, whose name is perpetuated as the originator of "Barton's Hospital."

Another distinguished son was Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of Botany at the University of Pennsylvania, and also, in later years, the successor to Dr. Benjamin Rush as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University.

Benjamin Smith Barton, Thomas Pennant Barton, a son of Dr. Barton, was also a man of cultivated literary tastes and achievements. It is noteworthy that he gathered together one of the best collections of Chauceriana in America. These, together with some 10,000 miscellaneous books of his library, were acquired, after his death, by the Boston Public Library, where they are known as the Barton Collection.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the subject of this sketch came of a family of students, and as a contemporaneous writer has stated "his forebears were eminently qualified to infuse into his mind the rudiments of knowledge and the principles of virtue".

Dr. Barton received his classical education at Princeton, graduating with distinction in 1805. Each member of his class assumed the name of some celebrated character and Barton chose that of Count Paul Crillon, whose initials he retained throughout life. He began a study of medicine under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, and received his degree in 1808. His inaugural thesis was entitled, "A Dissertation on the Chymical Properties and Exhilarating Effects of Nitrous Oxide Gas and its Application to Pneumattick Medicine." This was considered worthy of publication and for many years was accepted as a standard treatise on the subject. Soon after graduation he made a translation from the Latin of Jacobus Gregory's "Dissertation on the Influence of a Change of Climate in Curing Diseases."

After practicing medicine in Philadelphia for about a year during which time he became one of the surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, he received an appointment as surgeon in the Navy, upon the recommendation of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. Philip Syng Physick. He was for several years on active duty in the Frigate "United States"; the "Essex"; at the Navy Yard Philadelphia; as surgeon to the Marines at Philadelphia; at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; on the

From the foregoing it will be seen that the subject
of this sketch came of a family of scholars, and as a scholar-
person either has stated his labors were eminently suc-
cessful to him, and his mind the repository of knowledge and the
principles of virtue.

Dr. Barton received his classical education at
Princeton, graduating with distinction in 1867. Each member
of his class assumed the name of some celebrated scholar
and Barton chose that of David Paul Collins, whose father
he retained throughout life. He began a study of medicine
under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Collins Barton,
and received his degree in 1869. His inaugural thesis was

entitled, "A Dissertation on the Chemical Properties and
Exhaustive Effects of Nitrous Oxide Gas and the Application
to Anæsthetic Purposes." This was considered worthy of pub-
lication and for many years was regarded as a standard treatise
on the subject. Soon after graduation he made a translation
from the Latin of Jacobus Grævius's "Observationes de the
finibus et aëre et climate in Urbe Discessu."

After graduation he came to Philadelphia for
about a year during which time he became one of the surgeons
to the Pennsylvania Hospital, he received an appointment as
surgeon in the Navy, upon the recommendation of Dr. Benjamin
Rush and Dr. William Wm. Wistar. He was for several years
on active duty in the United States; the "Trent";
at the New York Philadelphia; an surgeon to the service at
Philadelphia; at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; on the

"Brandywine"; the Naval Hospital, Norfolk; the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia; as Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, and as President of the Board of Medical Examiners at Philadelphia. He distinguished himself for his professional skill and his scholarly attainments, and particularly for his bold and fearless advocacy of necessary reforms in the medical department of the Navy and the improvement of the status of the naval surgeon. During his periods of shore duty he was not content to pass his time unemployed but devoted himself with marked professional ardor to the publication of various works, some growing out of his naval experience, like that on "Marine Hospitals", mentioned above, and one entitled "Hints for Naval Officers Cruising in the West Indies", written in 1830, and others mainly on botany. In 1815 he was chosen Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding his uncle, and, in later years he was connected with Jefferson Medical College in a similar capacity. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the American Philosophical Society, President of the Linnaean Society, an Honorary Member and Surgeon of the First City Troop, and upon the creation of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, Dr. Barton was tendered and accepted the appointment as Chief of this Bureau. He was, therefore, the first Chief of Bureau, though not the first Surgeon-General of the Navy. This title

"Surgery"; the Naval Hospital, Norfolk; the Naval Hospital,
Philadelphia; as Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery;
the Naval Hospital, "Hampden", and as President of the Board
of Medical Examiners at Philadelphia. He distinguished him-
self for his professional skill and his scholarly attainments
and particularly for his bold and fearless advocacy of neces-
sary reforms in the medical department of the Navy and the
improvement of the status of the naval surgeon. During his
periods of shore duty he was not content to pass his time un-
employed but devoted himself with marked professional ardor
to the publication of various works, some growing out of his
naval experience, like that on "Naval Hygiene", mentioned
above, and one entitled "Guide for Naval Officers Cruising
in the West Indies", revised in 1870, and others relating to
Surgery. In 1872 he was chosen Professor of Surgery in the
University of Pennsylvania, succeeding his uncle, and, in
later years he was connected with Jefferson Medical College
in a similar capacity. He was also a Fellow of the College
of Physicians, a member of the American Philosophical Society,
President of the Hahnemann Society, an Honorary Member and
Surgeon of the First City Troop, and upon the creation of the
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, Dr.
Latham was transferred and accepted the appointment as Chief of
this Bureau. He was, therefore, the first Chief of Bureau,
though not the first Surgeon-General of the Navy. This title

was not created until 1869, and was first held by William Maxwell Wood. In fact Barton was much opposed to the adoption of the title Surgeon-General and in 1838 when legislation designed to create it, was pending before Congress, he addressed a pamphlet to the members of the Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, entitled "A Polemical Remonstrance against the Project of Creating the New Office of Surgeon-General in the Navy of the United States." This publication reveals that he was also a Corresponding Member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Agriculture of Florence; a Member of the Linnaean Society of Stockholm and a Lecturer on Materia Medica, Botany, Toxicology and Naval Therapeutics in the Therapeutic Institute of Philadelphia.

While Chief of Bureau he introduced many reforms, corrected numerous abuses and received for his services the warm recommendation and approval of the then Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Abel P. Upshur. His attempts to improve conditions in the Medical Department, however, met with opposition and rendered him very unpopular with those whose interests or hopes were endangered by his efforts. He was not deterred, however, and in spite of resistance accomplished much in the direction of improvement of conditions in the Navy, both medical and non-medical in character. On March 20, 1844, after holding this office for eighteen months, he addressed a letter of resignation to the President praying for approval of his "earnest wish*** to retire from the

and not credited until 1882, and was first sold by William
Kendall Wood. In 1882 Wood was much opposed to the adop-
tion of the title Surgeon-General and in 1883 when legislation
designed to create it was pending before Congress, he dis-
sented a memorial to the members of the Committee on Naval
Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, en-
titled "A Proposed Reorganization of the Department of
the Navy and the Office of Surgeon-General in the Navy of
the United States." This publication reveals that he was
also a corresponding member of the Imperial and Royal
Academy of Medicine at Vienna, a member of the American
Society of Physicians and a lecturer on Medical History, Pathology
and Naval Hygiene in the University of Philadelphia.
The Chief of Bureau of Naval Medicine was
collected numerous honors and received for his services the
gold medal and approval of the then Secretary of
the Navy, the Honorable Abel T. Upham. His efforts to im-
prove conditions in the Medical Department, however, met with
opposition and rendered his very unpopularity with those who
interested or hoped were endangered by his efforts. He was
not deterred, however, and in spite of resistance accom-
plished much in the direction of improvement of conditions
in the Navy, both medical and non-medical in character. On
March 22, 1884, after holding this office for sixteen months,
he addressed a letter of resignation to the President and
asked for approval of his "earnest desire to retire from the

scene of unavailing efforts." He retained his naval commission, however, doing duty at Pensacola Hospital, but chiefly on the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, and at the time of his death in 1856, he had been for many years the senior surgeon in the Navy.

In September, 1814, Dr. Barton married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and a granddaughter of Dr. David Rittenhouse.

Of his character, appearance, and personal attributes, I have been fortunate in securing a reflection from several sources. The portrait which forms the frontispiece of this article was taken from what appears to be an enlarged photograph which now hangs in the office of the Surgeon-General of the Navy. This came from the Naval Medical School some years ago but I have not been able to determine anything of its prior history. It is said to be a good likeness by one of his descendants to whom the reproduction was shown, and represents his peculiar manner of dress, which even for the times was considered somewhat elaborate and eccentric. It is supposed to represent him as he looked about the time he was appointed Chief of Bureau. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, early in 1844, by the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia, Barton was referred to, in connection with an investigation into the expenditures of the newly created Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in terms which give us an idea of the impression

...of naval affairs. He retained his naval rank
...however, being sent to Pensacola Hospital, but
...on the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, and
...at the time of his death in 1884, he had been for many years
...the senior surgeon in the Navy.
...In September, 1874, Dr. Barton married Esther,
...daughter of Jonathan Dickinson Garrison, Esq., a member of
...the Philadelphia Bar, and a granddaughter of Dr. David
...Bristow.
...Of his character, appearance, and personal
...attributes, I have been fortunate in securing a reflection
...from several sources. The portrait which forms the front-
...piece of this article was taken from what appears to be an
...enlarged photograph which now hangs in the office of the
...Surgeon-General of the Navy. This came from the Navy
...Medical School some years ago but I have not been able to
...determine anything of its prior history. It is said to be
...a good likeness by one of his associates to whom the re-
...production was shown, and represents his peculiar manner of
...dress, which even for the time was considered unusual.
...elaborate and eccentric. It is supposed to represent him as
...he looked about the time he was appointed Chief of Bureau.
...In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, early
...in 1864, by the Hon. Alexander H. Stuart of Virginia,
...Barton was referred to, in connection with an investigation
...into the expenditures of the newly created Bureau of Medicine
...and Surgery, in terms which give us an idea of the impression

made upon a contemporary by his manner and style of composition.

Mr. Stuart stated:

"I like others have been somewhat prejudiced by the artificial and involved style of his report submitted to the House; a prejudice by no means diminished by his manner and style of dress, equally unnatural and eccentric. But when I knew him better and heard and saw the improvements which he had introduced into the Bureau, my prejudice vanished and I became satisfied he was a most capable and faithful officer."

The same speaker refers later to his "bold and manly spirit of independence, which induces him to shrink from no responsibility."

In the findings of his court-martial in 1818, a reference is made by the court to "the vehemence of his manner (which) imparted impressions in his language and intentions would not warrant."

One of the most valuable of comments on his manner and personal qualities appears in an address delivered before the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, on March 11, 1871, by Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the College and President of the Association. He refers to Dr. Barton in these terms:

"The instruction in Materia Medica, during the two Winters of my connection with the College, was delivered by Dr. William P. C. Barton, brother of Dr. John Rhea Barton, the eminent surgeon, and a

and upon a comparison by his manner and style of composition.

Dr. Robert stated:

"I like letters have been somewhat prejudiced by the artificial and involved style of the report submitted to the Board; a prejudice by no means distinguished by his manner and style of dress, usually informal and unassuming. But when I knew his better and heard and saw the personage which he had introduced into the Bureau, my prejudice vanished and I became satisfied he was a

most capable and faithful officer."

The same officer refers later to his "bold and manly spirit of independence, which induced him to shrink from no responsibility."

In the testimony of his contemporaries in 1871,

a reference is made by the court to "the reputation of his manner (which) imparted impression in his language and intentions could not be denied."

One of the most valuable of comments on his

character and personal qualities is contained in an address delivered

at before the Annual Association of the Jefferson Medical

College, on March 11, 1871, by Dr. Samuel A. Green, President

of the College and President of the

Association. He refers to Dr. Barton in these terms:

"The association in various matters, during the two

years of my connection with the College, was

directed by Dr. William F. C. Patton, President of

Dr. John Barton, the eminent surgeon, and a

nephew of Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, formerly a professor in the University of Philadelphia. He was, in all respects, a remarkable man: highly educated, learned in his profession, a graceful lecturer, an able writer and one of the most accomplished botanists in America. He abounded in flashes of wit; and a vein of irony and sarcasm was perceptible in almost everything he did and said. He had a passionate love of music and played with consummate ability upon the flute and violin. Many of his acts were marked by the eccentricities of genius. His style of lecturing was conversational, plain, simple and didactic, without any attempt at oratory, and his success as a teacher was all that could have been desired. In his appearance he was a model of neatness and elegance. He seldom wore the same coat, vest or cravat on two successive days. In his criticisms of contemporaneous writers he was often severe and even bitter, especially when he had occasion to speak of a certain writer on Materia Medica, with whom he had long been on terms of open hostility. He would then, often with a peculiarly disdainful curl of the upper lip, fly off into the keenest satire and invective, much to the amusement of his young auditors, all of whom, with few exceptions, were warmly attached to him. It was his invariable practice, too

member of the German Empire, formerly a pro-
fessor in the University of Philadelphia. He was
in all respects a remarkable man: highly educated,
learned in his profession, a successful lecturer, an
able writer and one of the most accomplished persons
in his country. He was in the habit of writing
and a vein of irony and sarcasm was perceptible in
almost everything he did and said. He had a passion
for love of words and played with ornaments skillfully
when the time and place. Many of his notes were
marked by the accumulation of words. His style
of lecturing was conventional, plain, simple and
didactic, without any attempt at originality, and his
success as a teacher was all that could have been
desired. In his appearance he was a model of neat-
ness and elegance. He seldom wore the same coat,
vest or towel on two successive days. In his
criticism of contemporary writers he was often
severe and even bitter, especially when he had no
reason to speak of a certain writer as German
Modern, with whom he had long been on terms of
open hostility. He would then, often with a
peculiarly disingenuous sort of the sugar lip,
fly off into the harshest satire and invective,
much to the amusement of his young audience. All
of them, with few exceptions, were warmly attach-
ed to him. It was his invincible attraction, too

much neglected in most of our schools, every morning to ask the class some questions respecting the lecture of the previous day.

* * * * *

During my first Summer in Philadelphia I was a member of Dr. Barton's botanical class, and usually attended him in his botanical excursions along the banks of the Schuylkill, visiting Bartram's Conservatories or rambling about in the open field in search of specimens. In these excursions he was always in his happiest mood, skipping merrily, like a humming-bird, from flower to flower. He experienced as great delight in the discovery of a new plant as Audubon did at the sight of an undescribed bird, or John Hunter in the dissection of a strange animal. He was in fact a botanical enthusiast."

In attempting to find Dr. Barton's grave in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, I was fortunate in getting in touch with one of his lineal descendants. This gentleman I met later and obtained from him much additional information, of a character which could not have been secured elsewhere.

Through his kindness I have been able to read a "Biographical Sketch" of Dr. Barton which was compiled in 1879 by one of Dr. Barton's daughter's. In this she refers to her father as possessing, "many personal attractions and accomplishments. He retained, even to advanced years, a

great love for music and great conversational powers . His character was a happy combination of qualities which attracted all and repelled none. Of great courage without any bravado, of affability without servility, of true warm-hearted benevolence, his qualities of heart and of mind were well calculated to secure lasting friends among the good and true."

I also learned from him that Barton had assembled in his lifetime a very remarkable collection of musical instruments, which he recalls seeing as a child in the home on Chestnut Street. It was here that Barton lived and had his office. The house is still standing but in a re-construction it has been joined to another, which has been built over part of the plot, formerly the garden of the Barton home.

The facts recorded regarding Dr. Barton's career in the service were found to be few and meagre, particularly with reference to his service at sea, and the chief and most valuable sources of information regarding him were found in "Officers' Letters", scattered throughout many volumes, covering the years 1809 to 1848, which are filed in the Navy Department Library. These, together with allusions made in his writings to various incidents of his life and work, have constituted the main sources from which the facts of this sketch have been drawn.

The records of the Navy Department show that Dr. Barton was appointed a Surgeon on April 10, 1809, to take rank from June 28. His letter of appointment also contained his orders to the Frigate "United States". In a letter dated April 7, 1809, written from the Pennsylvania Hospital, and

addressed to the Honorable Charles M. Goldsborough, Esq., Secretary of the Navy, he accepted his appointment and requested a delay of six weeks before joining the "United States", explaining that the delay was necessary to enable him to complete his term of service at the Hospital, which ran to July 1st. It is apparent from this letter that he felt a deep sense of obligation to fulfil what he considered an implied contract with the hospital authorities to remain until his period of service was completed, but his request was denied, for the "Sick Reports" of the "United States" show that he was already aboard that vessel on June 7, 1809. On June 10, 1809, Stephen Decatur, Jr. had joined the "United States" and hoisted his broad pennant as Commodore for the first time. Barton then began a friendship with Decatur which lasted throughout life. Very little has been found respecting his service on this vessel, which apparently continued until about November 10, 1810, for soon after that date he is found on the "Essex".

Practically no medical records relating to the ships of this period are to be found in the Navy Department, but, by a mere chance, two thin volumes of the "Sick Reports" of the "United States", in Barton's own handwriting were located in the Library of the Naval Medical School, where they had been placed in 1905 by former Surgeon-General Rixey who had found them in a second-hand book-store in New York.

In the early days of the Navy, although the Regulations required the commander of a vessel keep an official log, the Government did not furnish the log book. It

addressed to the Honorable Charles F. Johnson, Secretary of the Navy, by enclosing his correspondence and request-
ed a delay of six weeks before release for "United States"
explaining that the ship was necessary to enable him to
complete the term of service at the Hospital, which ran to
July last. It is apparent from this letter that he filled a
long period of obligation to fulfill what he considered an im-
posed contract with the Hospital authorities to remain until
the period of service was completed, but his request was re-
fused, for the "Black Record" of the "United States" shows that
he was already absent from vessel on June 7, 1905. On June
10, 1905, Andrew Bostwick, Jr. had returned the "United States"
and retained the first payment as compensation for the first time.
Bostwick then began a friendship with Bostwick which lasted through-
out life. Very little has been found respecting his service on
this vessel, which apparently continued until about November
10, 1910, for soon after that date he is found on the "Herald".
Presumably no medical records relating to the
ship of this period are to be found in the Navy Department,
but, by a mere chance, two thin volumes of the "Black Record"
of the "United States", in Bostwick's own handwriting, are lo-
cated in the Library of the Naval Medical School, where they
had been placed in 1908 by Major George-Walter Bostwick who
had found them in a second-hand book-store in New York.
In the early days of the Navy, although the
regulations required the commander of a vessel keep an offi-
cial log, the Government did not furnish the log book. It

happened therefore that a book purchased by an officer for this purpose, was often regarded as personal property, and taken away by him when detached from the ship. It is not improbable that a similar custom existed with respect to medical records. This condition of affairs may account for the absence of medical records covering this period and also for the fortuitous discovery at this late day of the "Sick Reports" of the United States. These reports ran from June 7, 1809, to November 10, 1810, and were entered in Barton's handwriting in two small note books. A reproduction of the first two pages, showing the opening entries, appears in the text of this article. As one scans the pages of these small books it is surprising to note how sparse is the information to be obtained regarding the movement of disease or important daily events. Only one entry is made giving the location of the ship, that occurring on the second page, where it is noted as "Crany Island, Elizabeth River, Vir." Unfortunately, no record of the other ports or places visited is found. The usual day's record shows the name of the disease, complaint or injury, rarely in a scientific nomenclature, which is set opposite the name of the patient, and an entry is made of admissions and discharges for the day. The progress of a patient is sometimes stated in a word or two, such as "improving", "better", or "worse", too often the latter, and deaths are not infrequent. The prevalence of "typhus fever" is noteworthy and by this, of course, is meant the typhoid fever of later days, although the occasional sudden demise of a patient with

...of the records that a book purchased by an officer for
this purpose, was often regarded as personal property, and
taken away by him when detached from the ship. It is not im-
probable that a similar custom existed with respect to medical
records. This condition of affairs may account for the absence
of medical records covering this period and also for the lack
of uniform discovery of this late day of the "Black Report" of
the United States. These records ran from June 7, 1928, to
November 12, 1930, and were entered in British handwriting
in two small note books. A reproduction of the first two
pages, showing the opening entries, appears in the text of
this article. As one scans the pages of these small books
it is surprising to note how sparse is the information to be
obtained regarding the movement of disease or important daily
events. Only one entry is made giving the location of the
ship, that occurring on the second page, where it is noted
as "Greeny Island, Elizabeth River, N.Y." Unfortunately, no
record of the other points of places visited is found. The
naval day's record shows the name of the disease, complaint
or injury, rarely in a scientific nomenclature, which is set
opposite the name of the patient, and an entry is made of ad-
mission and discharge for the day. The progress of a patient
is sometimes stated in a word or two, such as "improving",
"better", or "cured", together with the date, and details are not
indicated. The prevalence of "typhus fever" is noteworthy
and of this, of course, is given the typical fever of later
days, although the occasional sudden onset of a patient's

Copies of Sick Reports of the
 Frigate United States, from the
 7th of June ¹⁸⁰⁹, being the day on which
 I made my first report, to the 16th
 day of March 1810.

William D. Banters M.D.

Surgeon of the United States

SUPERSCRPTION IN THE SICK REPORTS OF THE
 FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

SUPERSCRIPTION IN SICK REPORTS OF THE
"UNITED STATES"

Sick Reports of the Frigate United States,
Stephen Decatur Esq. Commander.
William P. O. Barton, Surgeon.
Peaunc Island
Elizabeth River, Va.

Names of the Men.	Diseases.
Coronarius Asher	Inflammation of the testes
Woodman Hittell	Ulcer on leg (nearly well)
John Waters	Fever (convalescent)
William J. Smith	Rheumatic pains
John Collins	Ulcer on leg
John de Thells	Dysentery (chronic)
John Ryndler	Typhus fever
Mr. Kinley	Inflamed arm
Robert Russell	Cough and ulcer on leg
John Reed	Piles
John Hill	Swelled hand
Francis Charles	True knee
John Goff	Contused toes
John Beach	Venereal
John Hall	
John Hepherd	
Thom. Barber	Itch
Wm. Haines	
John Lee	
James Simon	

Admitted on the sick list this morning, 3, viz.
James Dickey, with itch, — George Abbot, incised wound
of the foot, and John Hinton, with fistulous ulcers in rectum.
(continued next page.)

SICK REPORTS OF THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

OFFICE REPORTS OF THE PRIVATE UNITED STATES

-15-

"typhus fever" suggests typhus exanthematicus. In those days, as now, itch and venereal diseases occupied a conspicuous position in the sick returns and the occasional appearance of midshipmen with the latter class of disease, with the added remarks, "reported to the Commodore as rheumatism", denoted a kindly intention on the part of the surgeon to shield them from the stigma attaching to these affections.

On July 15, 1810, for the first time, Dr. Barton makes extended "Remarks", at the end of the day's record, as follows: "The dysentery and diarrhoea are now and have been for the last ten days the prevailing diseases on board the ship. Most of the patients on the sick list with other diseases are more or less afflicted with these complaints in a slight degree. Neither of these diseases, however, are of a very violent nature." This constitutes the only clinical observation of any moment which I could discover on a review of the seventeen months' record contained in these reports. It is also quite remarkable how seldom mention is made of the transfer of patients to hospital. However, considering the character of the so-called hospitals then available, it is perhaps not surprising that he preferred to retain the sick aboard ship. Later in his career he urged improvement of naval hospitals with characteristic vigor, and a critical reference in his book on Marine Hospitals published in 1814, with respect to the hospital at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, was the basis of charges, made by a brother medical officer, which resulted in the court-martial of Barton. The court, however, perhaps realizing the justice of his criticism, ruled that the

specification covering the alleged offense need not be answered or refuted, and thus virtually exonerated Barton of this specification of the charge. Some of the entries in the "Sick Reports" are very obscure in their clinical and pathological significance. For instance, while there can be little question regarding the nature of the disease entered as "typhus", which caused the death of Wm. Rysela on July 6, 1809, since Barton has added "sick two months", what did James Williams 1st., really succumb to on August 17, 1809, under the designation "nervous fever", when on the previous day he first appears as "very ill, typhus?"

Barton mentions in his work on Hospitals that he checked several cases of sea-scurvy on the "United States" by the liberal administration of lime juice. He had much to say later, after his cruise abroad in the "Essex", of its virtues as an anti-scorbutic, and urged its adoption by our Navy, in an official report.

In the Preface to the first edition of his work on "Marine Hospitals", Dr. Barton refers to his attempts to bring about correction of the abuses and irregularities then prevailing in the medical department, by reason of what he terms "loose administration". As his statement there fully reflects his attitude toward the problems confronting him on the Frigate "United States", and his grave concern for the welfare of the sick, and the improvement of medical supplies, I cannot do better than to quote it at length:

"Having entered the navy as a surgeon when very young, and having been ordered to one of the largest ships in it,

specification covering the alleged offense was not so
as required, and that actually accompanied him on his
location of the body. Some of the entries in the "Log"
are very obscure in their official and pathological
for instance, while there are no little question regarding the
nature of the disease entered as "Typhoid", which during the
month of Jan. 1892, when the patient was added
"which two months", that the patient was really ap-
peared in on March 17, 1892, under the designation "Typhoid"
"fever", when on the previous day he first appeared as "very
ill, typhoid".

Dr. Barton mentions in his work on "Typhoid" that
he checked several cases of non-typhoid on the "Log".
"Typhoid" by the hospital administration of this point. He
had much to say later, after his arrival abroad in the
"Log", of his virtues as an anti-typhoid, and urged the
adoption by our Navy, in an official report.

In the Preface to the first edition of his work
on "Typhoid" Dr. Barton refers to his attempts to
bring about correction of the abuse and misapprehension then
prevailing in the medical department, by reason of what he
terms "loose administration". As his statement there fully
reflects his attitude toward the problem confronting him
on the Frigate "United States", and his grave concern for the
welfare of the sick, and the improvement of medical supplies,
I cannot do better than to quote it at length:

"Having entered the navy as a surgeon when very young,
and having been ordered to one of the largest ships in it,

with a complement of 430 men, stationed in a warm and variable climate - I soon found myself not a little embarrassed by the perplexities that I daily met with in my practice on board. The unhealthiness of the climate, operating upon a variety of different constitutions in an entirely new crew; the change of diet and mode of life; the necessary and unavoidable exposure of boats' crews to the fervid rays of a vertical sun, as well as to the damp and heavy dews of night, and at all times to the insalubrious exhalations of marsh miasma - all combined to generate such perpetual sickness, that the frigate might almost have been called a hospital ship - the average number on the daily sick-list, of fevers and fluxes, being about 40. In this situation, on board of a ship just refitted, commissioned, and equipped, I found myself without half the comforts and necessities for the sick that the hospital department should have been supplied with; yet this department had been reported as replenished with every requisite article for a cruise of two years, and together with the medicine chest, had cost the government fifteen hundred dollars. There were neither beds for the sick, sheets, pillows, pillow-cases, nor nightcaps - nor was there a sufficiency of wine, brandy, chocolate, or sugar; and that portion which the storeroom contained of these articles, was neither pure nor fit for sick men. The medicine chest was

With a complement of 100 men, stationed in a room and
variable climate - I soon found myself not a little im-
paired by the conditions that I daily met with in
my travels on board. The unpleasantness of the climate
operating upon a variety of different constitutions in
an entirely new class; the change of diet and mode of
life; the necessary and unavoidable exposure of vessels
to the fumes and dirty heat of a tropical sun, as well as
to the damp and airy heat of night, and at all times
to the insupportable exhalations of warm animals - all
combined to create such general sickness, that the
frigates might almost have been called a hospital ship -
the average number on the daily sick-list, of fevers and
fluxes, being about 50. In this situation, on board of
a ship just refitted, crowded, and unventilated, I
found myself without half the comforts and necessities
for the risk that the hospital department would have
been equalled with; yet this department had been report-
ed as well supplied with every requisite article for a cruise
of two years, and together with the medical staff, had
cost the government fifteen hundred dollars. There
were neither beds for the sick, sheets, pillows, pillows,
cases, nor medicine - nor was there a sufficient quantity of
wine, brandy, chocolate, or sugar; and that portion
which the doctor's stores contained of these articles, was
neither pure nor fit for sick men. The medicines found on

overloaded with the useful, and choked up with many useless and damaged articles. Such was the state of the medical department of this ship! Upon a representation of it however to her commander, Com. Decatur, he generously allowed me all the necessaries I stood in need of, and thus enabled me to administer those comforts to my patients, which they so much required. What would have been my situation, had the ship immediately proceeded to sea, for a cruise of eight or ten months, upon my joining her, and before I had an opportunity of examining into the condition of the medicine and store chests..... which might have been the case, these having been reported as sufficiently furnished? What the consequence would have been must be obvious! The other ships were not better furnished than the one of which I am speaking - and I perpetually heard of complaints on this score.

What was the cause of these abuses? - The want of a regular board of medical commissioners, whose peculiar province it should be, to order the proper proportions and quantities of medicine, comforts, and necessaries, for the publick ships, and who should have no interest, directly or indirectly, individually or collectively - in the furnishing of articles thus ordered.

As I was at that time a perfect novice in the routine of ship duty, and having then but recently left

overlooked with the usual, and looked up with my eyes
and damaged articles. Such was the state of the
medical department of this ship. From a representation
of it however to the commander, Com. Tschudi, he never-
theless allowed me all the assistance I stood in need of,
and thus enabled me to administer those comforts to my
patients, which they so much required. What would have
been my situation, had the ship immediately proceeded
to sea, for a cruise of eight or ten months, upon my
joining her, and before I had an opportunity of examining
into the condition of the medicine and store chests,
which might have been the case, there having been reports
as an efficiently furnished? What the consequences would
have been must be obvious! The other ships were not
better furnished than the one of which I am speaking - and
I particularly heard of complaints on this score.
That was the cause of these objects - The want
of a regular board of medical commissioners, whose pre-
sence it should be, to order the proper pro-
portions and quantities of medicine, comforts, and re-
cessaries, for the publick ships, and who should have
no interest, directly or indirectly, individually or
collectively - in the furnishing of articles thus ordered.
As I was at that time a perfect novice in the
routine of ship duty, and having then but recently left

the Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution in which order, system, and punctuality, render the practice of medicine a pleasure, I was overwhelmed with the difficulties I had to encounter in the performance of professional duties, where every species of inconvenience and disadvantage that can be imagined was opposed to the exertions of the surgeon. My feelings revolted from the idea of continuing in such a perplexing and distressing situation - and I became disgusted with the unavailing toil attendant upon ship-practice. I communicated my sentiments on this subject unreservedly to my lamented friend, the late captain Wm. HENRY ALLEN, then first lieutenant of the ship. I ventured even at that early period of my naval service, to condemn the flagrant irregularities and abuses, that I could not but believe existed to a ruinous extent. In my conversations with him I often declared, that if such was always the deplorable condition of sick men on ship-board, I wished not longer to be their medical attendant; for my feelings were every moment in the day subjected to harassment and pain, from contemplating afflictions I was unable to relieve, for the mere want of comforts so easily procured on shore. He encouraged me, however, to persevere, and at the same time that he lamented with me the want of a superintending medical board, he tendered an offer of his assistance in making any arrangements compatible with the internal economy of the ship, that I might deem calculated to meliorate the condition

the Pennsylvania Hospital, an institution in which order
system, and eventually, under the direction of William
a physician, I was overwhelmed with the difficulties
and to encounter in the performance of professional
duties, about every aspect of incompetence and disre-
putable that one is inclined to expect in the profession
of the surgeon. My feelings towards him from the time of
meeting him were a confusing and distressing situation -
and I became disgusted with the prevailing toll of talent and
this situation. I communicated my sentiments on this sub-
ject unreservedly to my closest friend, the late captain
Mr. Henry Allen, then first lieutenant of the ship. I
ventured even at that early period of my naval service,
to condemn the flagrant irregularities and abuses, that
I could not but believe existed to a serious extent. In
my conversations with him I often declared, that if such
was always the deplorable condition of such men on ship-
board, I wished not longer to be their official attendant;
for my feelings were every moment in the day subjected
to harassment and pain, from contemplating afflictions
I was unable to relieve, for the mere want of comforts
he easily incurred on shore. He encouraged me, however,
to persevere, and at the same time that he sympathized with
me the agent of a superintending medical board, he found
it an effort of his assistance in making my arrange-
ments compatible with the internal economy of the ship,
that I might have calculated to maintain the condition

of the sick. I soon found that their situation was susceptible of much relief, even on ship-board - and I was not long concluding, that if proper steps were taken to furnish the ships with sick-necessaries of a proper kind, the practice of medicine and surgery in the navy, could be rendered not only more beneficial to the sick, but less offensive to the humane feelings of the medical officer. I never lost sight of the opinion I had conceived, that the errors of the medical department of the navy might be easily corrected, and its abuses abolished."

Surgeon Barton's relations with Commodore Decatur and with the first lieutenant of the "United States", William Henry Allen,* appeared to have been most cordial and harmonious. This is evidenced by the fact that Decatur, in 1813, applied to the Secretary of the Navy for Barton to be returned to the "United States", and in 1817 he gave him a strong letter of recommendation to the then Secretary of the Navy, and both he and Captain David Porter of the "Essex" came to his aid in support of many of the reforms he had projected. Decatur in the letter of recommendation above-mentioned testified "to the great skill and attention and success with which he (Barton)

* This is the same Captain Allen who commanded the "Argus" in her encounter with the British Brig Pelican, Aug. 14, 1813. The "Argus" had sunk 22 vessels off the British coast, but was defeated and captured by the "Pelican". Allen died of his wounds at Mill-Prison Hospital, Plymouth, England.

of the ship. I soon found that their attention was
susceptible of much relief, even an anti-scorbutic - and
I was not long concluding, that if proper steps were
taken to furnish the ship with anti-scorbutics of
a proper kind, the effects of medicine and surgery
in the navy, could be rendered not only more beneficial
to the sick, but less offensive to the human feelings
of the medical officer. I never lost sight of this
opinion I had conceived, that the errors of the anti-
scurvy department of the navy might be easily corrected,
and its abuses abolished.

During Barton's relations with Commodore
Boscawen and with the first lieutenant of the "HMS
"Hector", William Henry Allen,* appeared to have been
most cordial and harmonious. This is evidenced by the
fact that Boscawen, in 1817, applied to the Secretary of
the Navy for Barton to be retained to the "HMS Hector",
and in 1817 he gave him a strong letter of recommendation
to the then Secretary of the Navy, and both he and Boscawen
gave Porter of the "Hector" credit to his aid in respect of
many of the reforms he had projected. Boscawen in the letter
of recommendation above-mentioned testified to the great
skill and attention and success with which he (Barton)

* This is the same Captain Allen who commanded the "Hector"
in her encounter with the British ship "Hector", Aug. 1811.
The "Hector" had sunk 22 vessels off the British coast, but
was defeated and captured by the "Hector". Allen and
his wounds at Williamstown, Liverpool, England.

practised during the above period." (1809-1810). Late in 1810, however, Barton appears to have had some disagreement with certain officers on the "United States", the nature of which is not revealed, but the resulting situation made it expedient for him to leave the ship.

About this time the "Essex", was preparing to sail for Europe and since her surgeon, Dr. Stark, was on leave at some distant point inland and could not return in time to reach the ship before sailing, with Decatur's approval, and as a convenience to Capt. Smith of the "Essex", Barton left the "United States" and joined the "Essex". It was during this cruise that he gathered much of the information regarding naval hospitals, and naval medical practice abroad, both in the navies of Great Britain and France, which appeared later in his writings. His observations covered a wide range of subjects, including the construction and arrangement of all the principal naval hospitals of England and France, their organization and administration; sanitary matters touching the naval services; methods of training medical officers; rations; character of supplies furnished ships, their construction, etc. He appears to have visited London from Cowes, Isle of Wight, where the ship was lying, and, while there, to have been introduced to the celebrated Dr. Lettsome by Dr. Rush and to have inspected several hospitals.

...the ... period. ... in

... however, ... to have ...

... with ... of the ...

... of which is not ...

... made it ... for him to ...

... this time the ... was ...

... and since ... Dr. ...

... at some ... point ...

... to reach the ... with ...

... and as a ... of the

... later the ... and joined the

... it was during this ...

... of the ...

... naval ...

... Great Britain and ...

... His ...

... including the ...

... of all the ...

... their ...

... the naval ...

... of

... ships, their ...

... to have visited ...

... of which, where the ship was ...

... to have been ...

... and to have ...

He mentions the homeward bound voyage of the "Essex", which lasted two months, and speaks of the efficacy of an effervescing mixture of lime juice and salt of tartar for sea-sickness. This he administered to two passengers on board with great success. Other than the above, surprisingly few details of this period of his career, were to be found in available material.

On June 30, 1811, he addressed a letter to the Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, requesting relief from sea duty and assignment to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. He mentioned that he had been on sea service without any intermission since April, 1809, and had just returned on the "Essex". He asserted his willingness to act in concert with, or subordination to, Dr. Cutbush, the surgeon in charge at Philadelphia, and although a surgeon himself, was agreeable to service in a position, which ordinarily would be assigned to a surgeon's mate. His extreme anxiety to return to Philadelphia apparently arose from a desire to establish himself in practice there, "the accomplishment of which is his dearest wish," to supplement his income, and help support his aged father and seven brothers and sisters. This he desired to do, moreover, while his uncle (Benjamin Smith Barton), who was in a precarious state of health, was still able to take him by the hand and introduce him into practice. He refers to his uncle as a man "the tenure of whose existence is fragile indeed *** thus

He mentions the homeward bound voyage of the "Essex", which lasted two months, and speaks of the difficulty of an efficient crew. This he administered to two passengers on board with great success. Other than the above, curiously few details of this period of his career, were to be found in available material.

On June 20, 1811, he addressed a letter to the Hon. Seal, Minister, Secretary of the Navy, requesting that list from the Navy and assignment to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. He mentioned that he had been on sea service without any interruption since April, 1808, and had just returned on the "Essex". He asserted his willingness to act in concert with, or subordination to, Dr. Cushman, the surgeon in charge at Philadelphia, and although a surgeon himself, was anxious to serve in a position, which directly would be assigned to a surgeon's mate. His anxiety to return to Philadelphia apparently arose from a desire to establish himself in practice there, "the reason of which is his domestic situation," to supplement his income, and help support his aged father and seven children and sisters. This he desired to do, moreover, while his uncle (Benjamin Smith Barton), who was in a precarious state of health, was still able to take him by the hand and introduce him into practice. He refers to his uncle as a man "the failure of whose existence is tragically indeed..."

there is the brightest prospect of my professional success subject to the constant shadow of a very near cloud." His family is constantly in mind, and as the eldest son, his concern for their welfare is often reflected in his letters. The pay of a surgeon at this time, including the value of two rations, was sixty two dollars per month, a sum wholly inadequate to the value of the service performed, and of course, not sufficient to enable him to contribute materially to the support of his family. He speaks further of the difficulty aboard ship of keeping himself abreast the times professionally. "The unsettled and wandering life on board ship not only deters the gratification of professional ambition, but absolutely generates an inanition of mind very inimical to solid improvement of any kind. The sea does not subject me to any corporeal malady but really produces a spiritless inaction and mental debility which all the resolution I have been able to exert for better than two years has not afforded me the power to overcome." His appeal, however, appears to have fallen on deaf ears, for he was not detached from the "Essex", but did manage to get leave until Sept. 1. A letter dated July 11, 1811, written from Baltimore, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, refers to a bottle of lime juice which he is sending him by Lieut. Ballard for trial, "in the form of a lemonade, after allowing it to settle for a day or two." This is one of four dozen bottles which Barton brought back from England and he explains that his object in sending the lime juice

there is the original project of my professional and
 some subject to the constant demand of a very busy time.
 His family is constantly in mind, and as the illness of
 his children for their welfare is often reflected in his
 letters. The day of a sickness at this time, including the
 value of the ratio, was fifty two dollars per month, a
 sum wholly inadequate to the value of the service rendered
 of, and of course, not sufficient to enable him to continue
 but materially to the support of his family. He works
 further of the difficulty about ship of keeping himself
 against the time professionally. "The uneducated and untrained
 ing this on board this not only before the gratification of
 professional ambition, but especially generates an inclination
 of mind very inclined to solid improvement of any kind. The
 has been not subject to any external delay and really
 produce a whitened infection and mental facility which
 all the resolution I have been able to exert for better than
 two years has not afforded me the power to overcome." His
 report, however, appears to have fallen on deaf ears, for
 he was not detached from the "Board", but did manage to get
 leave until Sept. 1. A letter dated July 12, 1881, written
 from Baltimore, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, re-
 turns to a bottle of lime juice which he is sending him by
 Adams. Beland for trial, "in the form of a lemonade, after
 allowing it to settle for a day or two." This is one of
 four boxes bottles which Barker brought back from England
 and he explains that his object in sending the lime juice

is to enable the Secretary to judge of the quality of juice used in the Royal Navy, which is the kind he wishes to recommend for our own. He also mentions his intention to submit a report on this subject. This letter indicates that he had been in Washington, and was on his way to Lancaster, but he had been delayed in Baltimore on account of an attack of "summer complaint". On August 26, 1811, writing from Lancaster he requests two months' extension of leave, and to be assigned to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. In this letter he makes the first reference to his intention of writing at length upon his observations abroad and upon a plan for the better government of the Medical Department of the Navy, and puts this intention forth as a reason for the change of duty requested. He also states his desire to take courses of study in the Pennsylvania Hospital. A reference is made in this letter to Mr. Latrobe, * whom he has asked to see the Secretary and support his request. But it is all to no avail, for a peremptory order from the Secretary, dated August 29th, is sent to him to return as soon as possible to his ship the "Essex", at Norfolk. Barton answered this letter from Lancaster on September 4th, and voiced his disappointment at not being accorded the leisure to complete his report, but states his intention of doing so at Norfolk. This letter reveals grave discontent at being

* Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1764-1820. An English architect who settled in this country in 1796. He became identified with the Navy Department as an engineer, and designed the first Hall of Representatives at Washington.

is to make the Secretary to judge of the quality of the
used in the Royal Navy, which is the kind of work to which
command for the day. He also mentions his intention to call
with a report on this subject. This letter indicates that
he had been in Washington, and was on his way to Baltimore
but he had been delayed in Baltimore on account of an attack
of "summer complaint". On August 25, 1811, writing from
Baltimore he requests two months' extension of leave, and
to be assigned to duty as the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. In
this letter he makes the first reference to his intention
of writing at length upon his observations abroad and upon
a plan for the better government of the United States
of the Navy, and more fully intention forth as a reason for
the change of duty requested. He also states his desire
to take courses of study in the Pennsylvania Hospital.
A reference is made in this letter to Mr. Barlow, whom
he had asked to see the Secretary and report his request.
and it is all so well, for a temporary order from the
Secretary, dated August 25th, is sent to him to return as
soon as possible to his ship the "Falcon", at Norfolk. Barlow
answered this letter from Lancaster on September 4th, and
voiced his disappointment at not being succeeded the request
to complete his report, but states his intention of doing so
at Norfolk. This letter reveals grave discontent at being

* Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 1784-1859. An English architect
who settled in this country in 1799. He became identified
with the Navy Department as an architect, and designed the
West Hall of the Department at Washington.

continued on duty in the "Essex", a vessel "smaller than the one he first joined when he entered the service", where "his services gave the greatest satisfaction to Commodore Decatur and the officers generally". As respects the latter, with some of whom he had been in disagreement, he states that there has been a reconciliation and he desires his transfer from the smallest frigate in the Navy, back to the "United States". He endeavors to reinforce his argument by adding that, "the present surgeon of the "United States" was a surgeon of a cutter at the time I was in the station he now occupies." It is not unlikely that he received still another order from the Secretary to expedite his return to the "Essex", for Barton wrote from Philadelphia September 18, 1811, explaining the delay in his journey to Norfolk, as being due to a continuance of the affection which overtook him at Baltimore two months previously, and that he has written Capt. Porter of the "Essex" to that effect. He encloses a physician's certificate in support of his statement.

A letter written October 25, 1811, from Norfolk, transmits to the Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, a number of sheets containing a plan for the internal arrangement of marine hospitals. This evidently is a further development of his proposed report, which finally grew into the book he published in 1814. The term "marine" hospital as used frequently by him was equivalent to the naval hospital

of the present day. At that early period a distinction such as prevails at present did not exist. There were, it is true, "Marine" hospitals for merchant seamen, available to the Navy, which became separated from the Navy by the Act of Feb. 26, 1811.

On November 2, 1811, Dr. Barton is back in Philadelphia, on leave, in order to attend the funeral of a brother. He appears to have travelled by water from Norfolk to New York, on this occasion, in the U.S.S. Hornet, then under command of Capt. James Lawrence, thence by stage to Philadelphia, leaving Norfolk October 26 and arriving in Philadelphia November 2, which for the times was quite rapid travelling. In the preface to his 1814 publication he refers to the trip on the "Hornet" and to his visit to Washington in July, 1811, when Mr. Hamilton called upon him to submit his ideas respecting the proper rules for administration of the service hospitals, which the Secretary was obliged to submit to Congress at its next session. The Act of February 26, 1811, had separated the navy from the conjoint control of marine hospitals for merchant seamen and had authorized the establishment of distinct institutions for the navy, but nothing was done toward furnishing these hospitals, except to rent temporary structures near the principal navy yards, until 1832. From that date naval hospitals slowly arose at the principal stations. It was this report containing suggestions for the internal organization and government of

of the present day. It has well known a history
such an example as present did not exist. There were, in
the time, "Kilgus" hospital for military service, attached
to the Navy, which became separated from the Navy by the
Act of Feb. 28, 1811.

On November 8, 1811, Dr. Garrison is known in which

Philadelphia, on leave, in order to attend the funeral of a
brother. He appears to have travelled by water from New York
to New York, on this occasion, in the U.S.S. "Hornet", then
under command of Capt. James Lawrence, placed by stage to
Philadelphia, leaving Norfolk October 28 and arriving in
Philadelphia November 3, which for the time was quite
rapid travelling. In the passage to his 1811 publication
he refers to the trip on the "Hornet" and to his visit to
Washington in July, 1811, when Dr. Hamilton called upon him
to submit his ideas respecting the proper rules for the
institution of the service hospitals, which the Secretary was
assigned to submit to Congress at the next session. The Act
of February 28, 1811, had separated the Navy from the control
control of marine hospitals for military service and had placed
under the establishment of distinct institutions for the Navy,
but nothing was done toward furnishing these hospitals, except
to rent temporary structures near the principal navy yards,
until 1835. From that date naval hospitals slowly arose at
the principal stations. It was this report concerning the
questions for the internal organization and government of

hospitals, requested by the Secretary which Barton refers to in the preface of his book, as having been written "during a tempestuous passage from Norfolk to New York, in the Hornet sloop of war, with the ever to be lamented captain Lawrence, under the disadvantages too of sea-sickness and acute mental affliction from the recent loss of a friend - a brother."

On November 18, 1811, Barton writes from Lancaster, where he had gone after his brother's funeral, renewing his request to be ordered back to the "United States", stating that his action had the approval of Commodore Decatur, and quoting from a letter received from Mr. Allen, first lieutenant, in substantiation of their desire to have him. This letter, which is addressed to the Secretary also mentions the intention of the writer to leave Lancaster for Philadelphia on November 19, on his way to Norfolk. His failure to return promptly to his post of duty called forth peremptory orders from the Secretary, dated November 23, and Barton replied from Philadelphia on November 27, in effect, that he considers the Secretary's reprimand for not obeying orders as entirely unmerited, and he enters into a long explanation of the circumstances surrounding his transfer from the "United States" to the "Essex" in November, 1810. His delay at Philadelphia he states is due to information received from Norfolk that the "Essex" is coming up the Delaware, and that he has remained there to await her arrival. There is a feeling of resentment plainly apparent

...in the ... of his ... he ... been ...
... a ... from ... to ... in the ...
... about ... with the ... to ...
... and ...
... from ... a ...
... On ... 1911, ...
... where he had ... his ...
... to be ... to the "United States", ...
... that his ... had the ... of ...
... from a ... from ...
... in ... of ... to have ...
... which is ... to the ... also ...
... the ... of the ... to leave ...
... on ... 1911, on his way to ...
... to return ... to his ... of ...
... orders ... from the ... dated November 15, and
... dated ... on November 27, in which
... that he ... the ... for not ...
... orders as ... and ... into a ...
... of the ... his ...
... from the "United States" to the ... in November, 1911.
... his ... at ... his ... is due to ...
... received from ... that the "United States" is coming up the
... and that he has ... there to ...
... There is a ... of ...

in this letter to the Secretary which may have had its origin in the knowledge on the part of Barton that the Secretary had recently written Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, his uncle, and referred to Barton as "too much indulged".

Still on the "Essex", then at Newport, Rhode Island, on December 26, 1811, Barton writes to Mr. Latrobe, who has agreed to intercede with the Secretary on his behalf in the matter of receiving a twelve months' furlough. He repeats his desire to enter into practice at Philadelphia, but adduces another reason for the furlough, which has not hitherto come to light, although it may have been a powerful influence, in addition to others, in urging him to the repeated efforts he has made to secure the desired duty. This reason, "very dear to my heart" has to do with his engagement to Miss Sergeant, whom he mentions is a grand-daughter of Dr. David Rittenhouse, and he asks Mr. Latrobe if she is not a connection of his. Barton encloses in this letter, a communication from Capt. Porter approving his request, which he asks Mr. Latrobe to present to the Secretary, when he makes the plea on his behalf.

A letter of same date goes forward from Barton to the Secretary requesting the furlough of twelve months "in order to get married and also to assist in the support and education of his youngest brother." He suggests a Dr. Miller as his relief on the "Essex". But his efforts prove fruitless, for Capt. Porter receives a letter from Mr. Hamilton which amounts to a denial of Barton's request. On January

in this letter to the Secretary which may have been the
origin in the knowledge on the part of Barton that the
Secretary had recently written Dr. Benjamin Davis
his name, and referred to Barton as "the same man".
Still on the "same", then at Newport, Rhode
Island on December 25, 1881, Barton writes to Dr. Hamilton
who has agreed to introduce him to the Secretary on his behalf
in the matter of receiving a twelve months' fellowship.
He repeats his desire to enter into practice at Philadelphia,
but advances another reason for the fellowship which has not
hitherto come to light, although it may have been a powerful
influence. In addition to others, in which he is the re-
peated effort he has made to secure the desired fellowship.
"Very dear to my heart" has to do with his wife's
name, as Miss Ferguson, whom he mentions in a grand-daughter
of Dr. David Hamilton, and he asks Dr. Hamilton if this is
not a question of his. Barton enclosed in this letter, a
communication from Dr. Foster approving his request, which
he asks Dr. Hamilton to present to the Secretary, whom he
asked the plea on his behalf.
A letter of same date comes forward from Barton to
the Secretary requesting the fellowship of twelve months "in
order to get married and also to assist in the support and
education of his youngest brother." He suggests Dr. Miller
as his relied on the "same". But his efforts prove fruit-
less, for Dr. Foster receives a letter from Dr. Hamilton
which amounts to a denial of Barton's request. On January

18, 1812, he renews his application but reduces the length of the furlough acceptable to him, from twelve months to four or five months. On the 21st of January, not having had any reply to his previous letters he writes he will take any length of furlough which will be agreeable to the Secretary. On January 22nd he addresses the Secretary again requesting the return of the hospital plans forwarded October 25, 1811, and refers to additional work which he is doing in connection with them. On January 24th, he informs the Secretary that his father has requested him to resign, he states his unwillingness to do so, on account of a promise made to his uncle not to leave the service until after he has completed his book on Marine Hospitals and the Medical Department of the Navy. On February 13, 1812, not having had any reply to his letters of the 18th, 21st, and 24th, of January, addressed to the Secretary, he sends him duplicates and also encloses a copy of Capt. Porter's letter. As a possible relief, for him on the "Essex" he suggests Dr. Daniel Hatfield of the "Nautilus". The next letter is dated March 8, 1812, and in this he reports himself as ill in sick quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, with an "affection of the heart", and desires that a surgeon's mate be sent to the "Essex", as a substitute during his illness, and to relieve the surgeon of the "President" of the necessity of looking out for the sick on the "Essex" which he has done for two months. On March 20th, 1812, Capt. David Porter of the "Essex" wrote him

18, 1915. He stated his explanation and requested the Bureau
at the same time to forward to him, from the Bureau, a
copy of the letter of the 15th of January, 1915, and to
and any reply to his previous letter he wishes he will
that any letter or information which will be acceptable to the
Bureau. He January 24th he addressed the Secretary
again requesting the return of the material which he
of October 25, 1914, and return to additional work which he
is doing in connection with this. On January 24th, he in-
formed the Secretary that his father had requested him to
resign. He stated his unwillingness to do so, on account
of a promise made to his uncle not to leave the service
until after he had completed his work on Marine Hospital
and the Medical Department of the Navy. On February 14,
1915, and having had no reply to his letter of the 14th,
1915, and after of January, addressed to the Secretary, he
enclosed his resignation and also enclosed a copy of the
Secretary's letter. As a possible relief for him on the
"leave", he suggested Dr. Daniel H. Hildreth of the "Reserve".
The next letter in dated March 2, 1915, and in this he
referred himself as ill in such a manner as to report, through
leave, with an indication of the "leave", and further that
a surgeon's note be sent to the "leave", as a substitute
for his illness, and to relieve the position of the
"Reserve" of the necessity of looking out for the ship
as the "leave", which he had done for two months. On March
14, 1915, again, with reference to the "leave", where his

the following letter:

"It is with much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your highly gratifying letter of this date and it is the source of the most pleasing sensation to receive the testimony of the approbation of one whom my duty and inclination both prompt me to esteem for his strict attention to his profession and for his character as a gentleman. I cannot but regret the unpleasant circumstance that now renders your absence from duty necessary and offer you my best wishes for the speedy restoration of your health and assurances of the extreme pleasure it would afford me to have you again attached to my command."

On March 21st, Commodore John Rodgers on the "President" granted Barton a furlough of five weeks for the benefit of his health, on the expiration of which he was desired to return to the vessel to which he was then attached. On April 3, 1812, Barton was ordered to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as assistant to Dr. Cutbush, and the next letter from him to the Secretary is dated at Washington, April 4, 1812. In this letter he refers to certain "Rules and Regulations for the Government of Naval Hospitals", which apparently the Secretary had submitted to Barton for criticism. He addresses his reply through Mr. Goldsborough and expresses his unqualified approval of the "Rules". His duty at Philadelphia was not long undisturbed, for on June 22, 1812, he

The following letter:

"It is with much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your highly gratifying letter of this date and it is the source of the most pleasing sensation to receive the testimony of the approbation of one whom my duty and inclination both prompt me to esteem for his strict attention to his profession and for his character as a gentleman. I cannot but regret the unpleasant circumstance that now renders your absence from duty necessary and offer you my best wishes for the speedy restoration of your health and assurance of the extreme pleasure it would afford me to have you again attached to my command."

On March 21st, Commodore John Rodgers on the "Fresno" granted furlough of five weeks for the benefit of his health, on the expiration of which he was directed to return to the vessel to which he was then attached. On April 5, 1812, Barron was ordered to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as assistant to Dr. Cutbush, and the next letter from him to the Secretary is dated at Washington April 4, 1812. In this letter he refers to certain "Rules and Regulations for the Government of Naval Hospitals", which apparently the Secretary had submitted to Barron for criticism. He addresses his reply through Mr. Goldsborough and expresses his unqualified approval of the "Rules". His duty at Philadelphia was not long undisturbed, for on June 22, 1812, he

was ordered to the "Argus", with an intimation that after a short cruise he might expect to return to Philadelphia. His reply by letter dated June 24th, 1812, complaining of his treatment since being in the service and protesting against being assigned to a brig (Argus) after service in a frigate apparently had the desired effect, for there is no evidence that he went to the "Argus", on the contrary several letters from Dr. Cutbush to the Department, during the succeeding months, make references to Barton in connection with duties at the Navy Yard or vicinity. His official record, however, shows that on February 20, 1813, he was ordered to the "United States", but these orders were revoked for reasons which appear later. On January 1, 1813, Lieut. John B. Nicholson, who was with Decatur on the "United States", then at New York, had written to Barton as follows:

"The Commodore is in want of a Surgeon and has requested me to write you on the subject, and if you will go again in this ship in that situation, you will be so good as to write me immediately, and he will then apply for you to the Department. Although so long silent, believe me, I have often thought of the many pleasant moments passed in your society, and I as well as my mess will be happy, to call you by the endearing name of messmate and friend. To Spencer Sergeant will you give my respects, and believe me to be your friend."

was referred to the "African", with an instruction that after
a short review he might expect to receive a letter from
him early by letter dated June 25th, 1851, concerning
his statement about being in the service and protesting
against being assigned to a brig (African) after service in
a private capacity had the desired effect, for there is
no evidence that he went to the "African", on the contrary
several letters from Dr. Robinson to the Department, during
the succeeding months, make reference to Barton as having
been sent to the Navy Yard at Washington. His official
records, however, show that on February 25, 1851, he was
ordered to the "United States", but these orders were re-
voiced for reasons which appear later. On January 1, 1851,
Lieut. John B. Nicholson, who was with Barton on the
"United States", then at New York, had written to Barton

as follows:

"The Government is in want of a Surgeon and has
requested me to write you on the subject, and
if you will so again in this only in that situa-
tion, you will be so kind as to write me immedi-
ately, and he will then apply for you to the Depart-
ment. Although so long absent, believe me, I have
often thought of the many pleasant moments passed
in your society, and I am well as my wife will be
happy to tell you by the first mail of some-
thing of interest. To General Gorgens will you give
my respects, and believe me to be your friend."

What answer Dr. Barton made to this letter is not known, but subsequent correspondence from Decatur to him, makes it plain that he declined the appointment. On March 11, 1813, Commodore Decatur wrote him as follows:

"Enclosed is a letter which I have received from the Navy Department with instructions to forward it to you. I apprised the Secretary of the reasons which you had urged to me, to induce the recall of the order you were under for my ship. I stated to the Secretary, that if they struck his mind with the force they had mine, you would be gratified in your wishes, and some other gentleman substituted. Will you have the goodness to let me know your determination on the subject as soon as possible. Your friend and humble servant. Stephen Decatur."

The enclosure referred to in this letter was in all probability the Secretary's order, which reads as follows:

"Com. Decatur wants a Surgeon, and from his confidence in your abilities, he has asked that you might be ordered to his ship. Anxious as I am to give him a Surgeon acceptable to him, I have to direct that you will proceed to New York and place yourself under his command. W. Jones."

I have given this correspondence at some length since Barton's declination of sea duty in time of war subjected him to severe criticism, openly expressed in later years, when he was Chief of Bureau, by his enemies, of whom he appeared always to have

What answer Mr. Barton made to this letter is not known, but subsequent correspondence from Boston to him, dated 11 April, that he declined the appointment. On March 11, 1861, Governor Foster wrote him as follows:

"Enclosed is a letter which I have received from the Navy Department with instructions to forward it to you. I explained the Secretary of the Treasury which you had urged to me, to induce the recall of the order you were under for my ship. I stated to the Secretary, that if they struck his mind with the fact that they had mine, you would be gratified in your wishes, and some other gentleman suggested, 'Will you have the goodness to let me know your determination on the subject as soon as possible.' Your friend and humble servant, Stephen Foster."

The enclosure referred to in this letter was in all probability the Secretary's order, which reads as follows: "Gov. Foster wants a Surgeon, and from his confidence in your abilities, he has asked that you might be ordered to his ship. Anxious as I am to give him a Surgeon acceptable to him, I have to direct that you will proceed to New York and place yourself under his command. W. Jones."

I have given this correspondence as some faint since Barton's designation of me only in time of war suggested him to reverse criticism, openly expressed in later years, when he was Chief of Bureau, by his enemies, of whom he appeared always to have

a liberal number, who were active at the time in attempting to legislate him out of office. In 1843 a Proviso was attached to the Naval Appropriation Bill which provided that any appointee as Chief of Bureau, in order to be eligible, should have completed at least five years service at sea. The effect of this, if passed, would have been to vacate the offices of two Chiefs of Bureau, of which Barton held one. In defense of his position and in answer to the criticism that he had refused service in time of war, Barton addressed a letter to the Hon. George Evans, of the Senate, in which he referred to his declination to go to the "United States" in the following terms:

"The only order he received during the war, was one to Commodore Decatur's ship. That officer was the embodiment of honor and heroism, and that officer obtained a revocation of that very order, under a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the then employment of the undersigned in Army duty, as well as Naval duty; and with a knowledge too of the state of his health, then improving but not reinstated **** If such a man as Decatur saw no wrong in the declination of the order to his own ship; if he undeviatingly bestowed his respect on the undersigned, from the first of his acquaintance with him until the day of his death, can any other man in the Navy be justified in an attempt to impugn the reputation of the undersigned on that ground?"

a liberal thinker, who was active at the time in attempting
to enlighten him out of office. In 1855 a review was
published in the Naval Magazine, in which he was
any appointed as Chief of Bureau, in order to be eligible.
should have completed at least five years service at sea.
The effect of this, it passed, would have been to reduce
the officers of two grades of Bureau, of which Benson held
one. In release of his position and in order to the
criticism that he had received service in time of war, Benson
addressed a letter to the Hon. George Evans, of the Senate,
in which he referred to his destination to go to the "Union"

States" in the following terms:

"The only order he received during the war, was
one to Commodore Decatur's ship. That officer
was the embodiment of honor and patriotism, and that
officer obtained a reputation of his very order,
under a full knowledge of all the circumstances
of the then employment of the undersigned in Army
duty, as well as Naval duty, and with a knowledge
too of the state of his health, then improving but
not reinstated *** If such a man as Decatur saw
no wrong in the destination of the order to his own
ship; if he undeviatingly bestowed his respect on
the undersigned, from the first of his acquaintance
with him until the day of his death, and any other
man in the Navy be justified in an attempt to impugn
the reputation of the undersigned on that ground?"

The reference to "Army duty" in this letter brings to light the fact that in 1812 and 1813 while on the Philadelphia station he had offered to perform the duties of Surgeon to the different recruiting rendezvous of the Army District.

The District Orders of February 1, 1813 read:

"His (i.e. Barton's) certificate is necessary to pass a recruit and no other physician was to be called upon to visit and pass enlisted soldiers, except in circumstances which will not admit of delay."

In his work published in 1814, he refers to this service as follows:

"In the first year of the present war, I examined two thousand recruits in the city, and from the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Twelve hundred only of this number did I pass as able-bodied men; and of the rejected number, 800, more than two-thirds, were refused on account of rupture."

On May 10, 1813, Dr. Cutbush having secured his own transfer to duty in Washington, Dr. Barton made application to succeed him at Philadelphia. It does not appear that this request was denied, and at any rate he appears to have remained near Philadelphia, carrying on his service duties, Army and Navy, pursuing his practice, and delivering his lectures as Professor of Botany at the University. In addition he did a prodigious amount of writing, and published several

The reference to "Army Day" in this letter refers to 1918.

The first visit in 1918 and 1919 was on the Philadelphia
station and had reference to the matter of the Army Day
and the different receiving headquarters of the Army Day.

The first visit of February 1, 1918, was:

"This (L. A. Barton) certificate is necessary to
pass a review and no other officials are to be
called upon to visit and pass official soldiers
except in circumstances which will not admit of
delay."

In his work finished in 1918, he refers to this review
as follows:

"In the first part of the present war, I examined
two thousand soldiers in the city, and from the
perspective of Philadelphia. Twelve hundred only
of this number did I pass as well-trained men; and
of the rejected number, 800, more than two-thirds
were rejected on account of ignorance."

On May 12, 1918, Dr. Barton having received his own diploma
to teach in Washington, D. C. Barton was called to see
him at Philadelphia. It was not until this re-
quest was denied, and it was said he refused to have remain
at home Philadelphia, carrying on his duties there. After
and have, turning the question, and delivering his lecture
as Professor of Botany at the University. In addition he
has a collection amount of which, and worked several

books. In a letter to the Secretary dated May 25, 1813, he voices his concern at the insufficient accommodations for the sick at the Navy Yard. He states that the small building appropriated to the reception of sick, calculated to accommodate eight patients, now has twenty-four sick sailors, and suggests the necessity of some temporary arrangement. Commodore Murray declined entering into any measure without instructions from the Secretary, but approved of Barton's writing to represent the matter, and as a result the Secretary authorized the erection of a frame building. It was his strictures on the sick quarters at this Yard, appearing in his book published the next year, which Dr. Harris objected to as reflecting upon Dr. Cutbush and which led to Barton's court-martial in 1818. It is interesting to note just what Barton said in this connection, and see how far his contemporaries bear him out with respect to the standards of sick accommodations available in the Navy at that time. He states:

"I have myself seen among a number of sick seamen with whom I was left in charge at the navy yard of this place (Philadelphia) where they were necessarily huddled into a miserable house, scarce large enough to accommodate the eighth part of their number - a spirit of impatience, **** So wretched was the hovel and so destitute of every necessary comfort for sick persons, in charge of which I was left with thirty patients **** that every man who

books. In a letter to the Secretary dated May 21, 1911, he
voiced his concern at the inefficient accommodations for
the sick at the Navy Yard. He stated that the small building
was unsuited to the reception of sick, and that the
accommodations were not fit for the sick, and that the
and suggested the necessity of some temporary arrangement.
Commander Murray declined entering into any matter without
instructions from the Secretary, but approved of Barton's
striving to improve the matter, and as a result the Secretary
authorized the erection of a frame building. It was
his intention on the first quarter of this year, commencing
in his book published the next year, which Dr. Harris con-
sidered to be a reflecting upon Dr. Gurnea and which led to
Barton's court-martial in 1912. It is interesting to note
that what Barton said in this connection, and how far
his contemporaries bear him out with respect to the stand-
ards of sick accommodations available in the Navy at that
time. He stated:

"I have myself seen many a number of sick men
with whom I was left in charge at the Navy Yard of
this place (Philadelphia) where they were necessary-
ly housed in a miserable house, whose large
enough to accommodate the eight part of their
number - a matter of importance. *** He was
and the novel and so defective of every necessary
comfort for sick persons, in charge of which I was
left with thirty patients *** that every man who

gathered sufficient strength *** absconded immediately."

On March 17, 1820, Commodore John Rodgers, then President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, addressing the Chairman of Naval Affairs of the Senate, represented the inexpediency of blending Navy and Marine (merchant) Hospitals, and speaking of the temporary hospitals at Navy Yards, he stated, as follows: "cheerless and comfortless as they are, they are yet preferable to hospitals provided for seamen of the merchant marine." This comment on temporary hospitals, it will be noted, was made some seven years after Barton's statement. A letter from Capt. Chauncey, December 24, 1810, then in command of the Navy Yard, New York, to the Secretary of the Navy may be quoted as indicating the character of the sick quarters on that station:

"I conceive it to be my duty to avail myself of this opportunity to call your attention to the situation of the sick on this station, and the particular hardship upon officers who may contract disease in the execution of their official duties, to be obliged to take lodgings at great expense, which frequently subjects them to pecuniary embarrassment, or to be placed in common with the sailors and marines in a large room that is neither wind nor water tight. To give you some faint idea of what is called the hospital on this station, imagine to yourself an

10-11-42

10-11-42

On March 14, 1942, Commander John H. ...
the board of Navy Commissioners, ...
Naval Affairs of the Senate, ...
of the Navy and Marine ...
ing of the ...
follows: "The ...
yet ...
this ...
be ...
A ...
command of the ...
Navy ...

10-11-42

"I ...
operation ...
of the ...
only ...
question ...
this ...
subject ...
placed ...
large ...
to ...
regional ...

old mill, situated upon the margin of a millpond where every high tide flows, from twelve to fifteen inches upon the lower floor and there deposits a quantity of mud and sediment, and which has no other covering to protect the sick from the inclemency of the season, than a common clap-board outside without any lining or ceiling on the inside. If, Sir, you can figure to yourself such a place, you will have some idea of the situation of the men on this station."

It does not appear, therefore, that Dr. Barton in his statement of fact regarding the sick quarters at Philadelphia had represented a condition which was peculiar to any one place in the naval establishment of these days but more or less characteristic of them all. On September 20, 1816, there appears a letter in the files of the Navy Department from Dr. Barton, enclosing one from his father, both of which were addressed to James Monroe, then Secretary of State. These letters solicited a favorable recommendation of Dr. Barton to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Benj. W. Crowingshield, or to his assistant, Mr. Homans. Whether as a result of this correspondence or not, is not certain, but on September 30, 1816, Dr. Barton was ordered to report to Commodore Murray at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for duty, presumably as surgeon to the marines. On November 7, 1817, he attained his real goal, by being ordered to the Naval Hospital, superseding a junior in that position, Dr.

old mill, situated upon the margin of a hill

where every high tide flows, from twelve to fifteen

inches upon the lower floor and three to four

feet upon the upper floor, and which has no

other covering to protect the fish from the inclem-

ency of the season, than a common clap-netting out-

side without any lining or ceiling on the inside.

If, Sir, you are liable to contract such a disease,

you will have some idea of the situation of the man

on this station.

It does not appear, therefore, that Dr. Barton in his report

meant of fact regarding the sick quarters at Philadelphia had

represented a condition which was peculiar to any one place

in the naval establishment of these days but more or less

characteristic of them all. On September 30, 1816, there

appears a letter in the files of the Navy Department from

Dr. Barton, enclosing one from his father, both of which

were addressed to James Monroe, then Secretary of State.

These letters elicited a favorable recommendation of Dr.

Barton to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon.

Amos E. Grosvenor, Jr. of his assistant, Dr. Henshaw.

Whether as a result of this correspondence or not, is not

certain, but on September 30, 1816, Dr. Barton was ordered

to report to Commodore Murray at the Philadelphia Navy Yard

for duty, presumably as surgeon to the marines. On November

7, 1817, he attained his first goal, by being ordered to the

Naval Hospital, superseding a friend in that position, Dr.

Thomas Harris. This supercession of Dr. Harris, created ill feeling on the latter's part, and led to the court-martial of Barton in January, 1818, on charges preferred against him by Harris. The circumstances preceding this action were rather complex, but somewhat as follows: In November, 1817, Dr. Barton's father had succumbed to his last illness at Lancaster, and Barton after settling his father's affairs there, had proceeded to Washington, armed with a letter of introduction from Richard Rush, Esq.,^{*} to President James Monroe. Barton duly presented his letter, made his call on the President and asked for a more extended interview, which was granted him on the evening of the same day. At this interview Barton pressed his claim for duty at the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. With President Monroe favorably inclined toward him, and armed also with a letter from Decatur to the Secretary, recommending him "for any vacancy that may exist in the line of his profession", he approached Mr. Homans, acting in Mr. Crowingshield's absence, and his orders to the Hospital soon followed. In acting in the manner described, Dr. Harris considered that Dr. Barton had treated him unfairly, and he proceeded to bring charges, founded partly on this incident and partly on the statement in his book, derogatory, as he thought, to Dr. Cutbush, which has already been alluded to. While the charges against Barton were pending, he received a note from Commodore Alexander Murray, in command of the Philadelphia station, asking for his resignation, or, as an alterna-
Secretary of State under Monroe, later Minister to Great Britain.

Thomas Garrison. This association of Dr. Garrison, created
the feeling on the latter's part, and led to the death-
sentence of Garrison in January, 1815, on charges preferred
against him by Garrison. The circumstances preceding this
action were rather complex, but somewhat as follows: In
November, 1814, Dr. Garrison's father had purchased for him
last illness at Lancaster, and Garrison after settling his
father's affairs there, had proceeded to Washington, armed
with a letter of introduction from Richard Rush, Esq., to
President James Monroe. Garrison only presented his letter,
made his call on the President and asked for a more direct
of interview, which was granted him on the evening of the
same day. At this interview Garrison pressed his claim for
entry at the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. With Garrison
Monroe favorably inclined toward him, and armed also with a
letter from Deane to the Secretary, recommending him "for
any vacancy that may exist in the line of his profession,"
he approached Dr. Deane, sitting in Dr. Greenleaf's
absence, and his orders to the hospital soon followed. In
acting in the manner described, Dr. Deane's conduct was
Dr. Garrison had pressed him angrily, and he proceeded to
bring charges, founded partly on this incident and partly
on the statement in his book, "Anecdotes," as he termed
it, Dr. Deane, which was already been alluded to. While
the charges against Garrison were pending, he received a note
from Governor Alexander Murray, in regard to the Philadel-
phia meeting, asking for his resignation. On 25th September
Garrison resigned his position as Surgeon in the Navy.

tive, an order of arrest. Barton's reply, I think, is worth quoting:

"Sir: I have received your note of the 10th Dec. 1817, by Capt. Brown, in which you say 'Capt. Brown is empowered by me to offer you the alternative of resigning your commission as surgeon in the Navy of the United States or to hand you your arrest'; and in reply to it I have to say, that conscious of the strictest propriety in my conduct relative to the station of Hospital Surgeon of this place, I have not one minute's hesitation in rejecting the alternative proposed."

The court-martial, which was convened at Philadelphia Jan. 7, 1818, charged Barton with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," with two specifications in support of the charge, the first of which related to a statement in Dr. Barton's book on "Marine Hospitals", previously mentioned, criticising the condition of the hospital at Philadelphia, which Harris claimed tended falsely to degrade the character and reputation of Barton's predecessor there, Dr. Edward Cutbush, who at the time was surgeon in charge. The court ruled that no answer or refutation need be made to this specification of the charge. The second specification of the charge claimed that Barton had, while surgeon to the Marines at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, "insidiously solicited and procured Dr. Thomas Harris to be superseded and removed from his place at the Hospital, and obtained it for

...the ... of I think, in ...

...

"Sir: I have received your note of the 10th Dec. 1817,

by Capt. Brown, in which you say 'Capt. Brown is an-

sworn by me to offer you the alternative of resign-

ing your commission as surgeon in the Navy of the

United States or to wait your arrest'; and in

reply to it I have to say, that conscious of the

absolute propriety in my conduct relative to the

action of Hospital Bureau at this place, I have

not one minute's hesitation in rejecting the al-

ternative proposed."

The court-martial, which was convened at Philadelphia Jan. 7,

1818, charged Barton with "conduct unbecoming an officer and

a gentleman," with two specifications in support of the

charge, the first of which related to a statement in Dr.

Barton's book on "Marine Hospitals", previously mentioned,

concerning the condition of the hospital at Philadelphia,

which Harris claimed tended falsely to depict the character

and reputation of Barton's predecessor there, Dr. Eberle

Gibson, who at the time was surgeon in charge. The court

ruled that no matter of reflection need be made to this

specification of the charge. The second specification of

the charge claimed that Barton had, while surgeon to the

Marines at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, "intentionally selfish-

ly and procured Dr. Thomas Harris to be appointed and to

remove from his place at the Hospital, and obtained it for

himself." It appears that Barton had "jocosely" remarked to Harris sometime prior to the time he was called away to attend his father's funeral, that he (Dr. Harris) had better look to his position at the hospital as he intended getting it for himself if he could especially as his seniority entitled him to it. The court decided that the charge was sustained "to a certain extent only" and acquitted Dr. Barton of having uttered a wilful and deliberate falsehood. "The court deemed it derogatory, however, to the honor of the service, **** this shuffling for particular places, presumed to be given according to seniority or merit and which should ever be left to flow from the spontaneous choice of the guardians of our interests and our rights," and sentenced the accused to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. The court also stated in the letter of reprimand that they "were peculiarly struck with the number and weight of testimonials adduced in relation to your talents, your usefulness and heretofore honorable deportment."

This court-martial was unique in many respects, particularly in that President Monroe was summoned as a witness for the defense. On the back of the summons he stated that official business would prevent his appearance, but he submitted full answers to the interrogatories sent him, and these were favorable to Barton. On his trial Dr. Barton introduced a long forty-eight page letter of defense, which is a remarkable literary production, unfortunately

much too long to include here, but I think his final peroration is worthy of presentation:-

"I yet firmly believe the reality will sooner or later appear. There is an invincible strength and boldness in truth that rends whatever cloak dishonesty may put over it; and despite of every untoward effort to conceal it from view, it fearlessly shows its face! Well for the innocent that this is so and woe to the one who meddles with and disturbs the calm and consistent operation of honest policy! A short lived triumph may be his boon, but remorse must soon destroy it and in the fullest conviction I believe with the poet:

'There surely is some guiding power
Which rightly suffers wrong,
Gives vice to bloom its little hour
But virtue late and long!'"

The letter of introduction from Richard Rush to President James Monroe, which has been referred to above, contained sentiments of warm esteem and appreciation of Barton's professional standing. It refers to him as enjoying and in a very high degree deserving "the respect and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance." In speaking of his service in the Navy, Rush states that "he (Barton) exercises its duties (i.e. duties of his calling) with equal credit to himself and advantage to the service *** the opportunities of a long acquaintance enables me to

much too long to include here, but I think the first part

of the story is worthy of preservation.

"I can hardly believe the reality will remain

or last at all. There is an inevitable tendency

and tendency in such things that they are

discovered, not only by the public, but by the

unconscious effort to conceal it from view, it is

likely to be the case! Well, for the present, that

this is no end to the end and the matter will

disappear the same and consistent operation of

human policy! A short lived triumph may be his

power, but remorse will soon destroy it and in the

future conviction I believe will be the result.

'There surely is some guiding power

which rightly suffers wrong.

There is no blood in this hand

but virtue late and long!"

The latter of introduction from Richard Rush to President

James Monroe, which has been referred to above, contained

statements of warm esteem and appreciation of Garrison's

professional standing. It refers to him as enjoying and

in a very high degree deserving "the respect and esteem of

all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance." In

speaking of his service in the Navy, Rush stated that "as

(Garrison) exercises influence (i.e. duties of his calling)

with equal credit to himself and advantage to the service."

The opportunity of a long acquaintance enabled me to

certify, in the warmest terms, to his permanent work."

In answering the interrogatories sent to him by the court, President Monroe referred to Dr. Barton as follows: "My own impression was also favorable to him proceeding from what Mr. Rush had said, from my great respect for some of his relations, distinguished for their literary attainments, and the interest I took in the welfare of his mother. My impression now is that the Doctor urged his claim in his observations to me with delicacy towards his opponent and modesty to himself."

Between the years 1814 to 1818, during his period of duty at Philadelphia, he completed and published two works on botany, one, the "Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States, or Medical Botany", containing a botanical, general, and medical history of medicinal plants indigenous to the United States, a two volume work, and the other the "Compendium florae Philadelphiae", containing a description of the indigeneous and naturalized plants found within a circuit of ten miles of Philadelphia, also in two volumes. On October 17, 1814, he read a paper before the Linnaean Society, of which he was President, on Holcus bicolor, a plant used in Lancaster as a substitute for chocolate. In the year 1820, there appeared his "Memorial from the Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, to the Trustees of that Institution", praying for the removal of the professorship of Botany from the faculty of natural science to the medical faculty, and to render it a requisite

activity, in the various cases, to his personal work.
In illustrating the illustrations sent to him by the author,
President Johnson referred to Dr. Johnson as follows: "My
own impression was also favorable to his proceedings, from
what Dr. Johnson had said, from my great respect for some of
his relations, distinguished for their literary attainments,
and the fact that I took in the nature of his mother. By
impression now is that the doctor acted his claim in his
conversations to me with authority towards his present and
notably to himself."

Between the years 1814 to 1817, during his tenure
of duty at Philadelphia, he completed and published two
works on botany, one, the "Vascular System of the
United States, or Medical Botany", containing a botanical,
general, and medical history of medicinal plants indigenous
to the United States, a two volume work, and the other the
"Pharmacopoeia of the United States", containing a description
of the ingredients and botanical plants found within a
distance of ten miles of Philadelphia, also in two volumes.
On October 14, 1814, he read a paper before the American
Society, at which he was President, on Botanical Medicine, a
paper read in connection with a committee for botanical
the year 1814, there appeared the "Medical Botany of the
United States in the University of Pennsylvania, is the
"Pharmacopoeia of the United States", prepared for the removal of
the professorship of botany from the faculty of natural
science to the medical faculty, and to transfer it to a position

subject for the attainment of a medical degree.

These works reveal Barton as a scientist of great ability and are evidence of his zeal in rendering available a knowledge of the general and medical botany of the United States.

Barton's fellowship in the College of Physicians lapsed for some reason in June, 1822, and, while there is little evidence to support this view, it is thought that this may have been the result of some local disagreement growing out of the movement to found another medical school at Philadelphia about this time. As early as 1818, Barton had endeavored to obtain a Charter for a new Medical College but this was strenuously opposed by friends of the University of Pennsylvania and the efforts of Barton and his associates proved unsuccessful. Seven years later, however, the Jefferson Medical College was established.

At this time or a little later Barton appears to have been placed on half pay, and in 1823, there is evidence that he lost even this income from the government, for in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 26, 1823, he refers to being "cut off from pay by Act of Congress one year ago". In speaking of his circumstances in this letter, he refers to his writings as quite unremunerative, and of his salary as Professor of Botany as being only \$120.00 a year, but even this has not been available for the present year as there was no class in botany. The letter

suggest of the attainment of a medical degree.

These notes reveal Barton as a student of great ability and the evidence of his skill in rendering assistance a knowledge of the general and medical history of the United States.

Barton's fellowship in the College of Physicians lapsed for some reason in June, 1833, and, while there is little evidence to support this view, it is thought that this may have been the result of some local disagreement growing out of the movement to found another medical school at Philadelphia about this time. As early as 1815, Barton had endeavored to obtain a Charter for a new Medical College but this was strenuously opposed by friends of the University of Pennsylvania and the efforts of Barton and his associates proved unsuccessful. Seven years later, however, the Jefferson Medical College was established.

At this time or a little later Barton appears to have been placed on half pay, and in 1833, there is evidence that he lost even this income from the government, for in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 26, 1833, he refers to being "out of pay by Act of Congress one year ago". In speaking of his circumstances in this letter, he refers to his situation as being quite unfortunate, and of his salary as Professor of History as being only \$150.00 a year, but even this has not been available for the present year as there was no class in history. The letter

finally leads up to a request to be allowed to remain in Philadelphia for financial reasons, and because of the state of his health, which is attested as unsatisfactory by three physicians whose certificates he encloses. On April 23, 1823, in spite of the foregoing he is ordered to proceed by water to Norfolk and join the "Congress". A letter follows, promptly written, to President James Monroe, requesting the revocation of the orders, on account of an engagement he has entered into, to finish a book entitled, "A Flora of North America", which it develops is dedicated to Monroe. This book is to be illustrated by colored figures, drawn from nature by Barton, and colored by his wife. His orders to the "Congress" were revoked May 1. On November 29, 1824, he writes to the Secretary offering free instruction in botany to any medical officers who may be stationed in the vicinity of Philadelphia. On the back of this letter is a pencilled approval by the Secretary, with directions that instructions be written to Surgeon's Mates in Philadelphia to avail themselves of the offer. On May 12, 1825, orders were issued to Dr. Barton, for duty at the "Navy Yard and Station, Philadelphia". These orders probably referred to his duty with the Board of Medical Examiners, established there about this time, as correspondence between Barton and the Department now begins to appear, dealing almost exclusively with matters pertaining to this Board, and the letters extend over the succeeding four or five years. It was during this duty that Barton sought for and obtained substantial im-

Finally leads up to a request to be allowed to remain in Philadelphia for financial reasons, and because of the loss of his health, which is stated as being satisfactory by this physician whose certificate he enclosed. On April 23, 1835, in reply to the foregoing he is ordered to proceed by water to New York and join the "Congress". A letter follows promptly written, to President James Monroe, requesting the restoration of his office, on account of an engagement he had entered into, to finish a book entitled, "A History of the American Revolution", which is developed as follows to Monroe. This book is to be illustrated by colored figures, drawn from nature by Burton, and colored by his wife. His orders to the "Congress" were received May 1. On November 25, 1835, he writes to the Secretary offering this illustration in return to any national officers who may be stationed in the vicinity of Philadelphia. On the back of this letter is a pencilled approval by the Secretary, with directions that instructions be written to Burton's father in Philadelphia to avail themselves of the offer. On May 15, 1835, orders were issued to Mr. Burton, for duty at the "Army Land and Station, Philadelphia". These orders probably referred to his duty with the Board of Medical Examiners, established there about that time, as correspondence between Burton and the Department now begins to appear, dealing almost exclusively with matters pertaining to this Board, and the letters extend over the succeeding four or five years. It was during this time that Burton sought for and obtained approval of

provements in the methods of securing properly equipped medical officers for the Naval service, and also, largely through his efforts, that certain professional qualifications were required for promotion. His interest in this subject is very well expressed in a letter dated March 11, 1831:

"Conceiving it of the utmost importance that a surgeon of the Navy should be a man of an exceptional character and habits and good education, either by the usual academic opportunities, or such other successful exertions, and conceiving also that his literary acquirements should be so respectable that he may not disparage, by comparison, the literary and scientific character of his country, when he shall come by conversation and professional intercourse with the enlightened medical officers of the English, French and Spanish navies and armies, to invite such comparisons, the Board determined that it was proper and would prove useful to meritorious individuals, and certainly beneficial to the service, to require of each candidate for promotion answers and documents asked for in the accompanying circular. (Certificates relating to moral character, etc). Several have immediately complied in a manner not only altogether satisfactory but redounding to their credit in the eye of the Department, when their credentials which will form a part of the records of the proceedings of this

promotions in the method of securing properly equipped men-
tal officers for the Navy service, and also, largely through
his efforts, that certain professional qualifications were
required for promotion. His interest in this subject is very

well expressed in a letter dated March 11, 1931:

"Conceiving it of the utmost importance that a
surgeon of the Navy should be a man of an exceptional
character and habits and good education, either by the
usual academic opportunities, or such other successful
examinations, and conceiving also that his literary ac-
quirements should be so respectable that he may not
disparage, by comparison, the literary and scientific
character of his country, when he shall come by con-
versation and professional intercourse with the so-
limented medical officers of the English, French
and Spanish navies and armies, to invite much com-
parison, the Board determined that it was proper and
would prove useful to maintain the individual, and
certainly beneficial to the service, to require of
each candidate for promotion answers and documents
asked for in the accompanying circular. (Certification
relative to moral character, etc). Several have
immediately complied in a manner not only altogether
satisfactory but redeeming to their credit in the eyes
of the Department, when their credentials which will
form a part of the records of the proceedings of this

Board shall come before you. It is presumed that those who cannot procure testimonials of correct habits and moral conduct do not deserve them since the Board believes that common even-handed justice will oblige every conscientious surgeon to report truly the points of his assistant's behaviour on which he may be interrogated, especially as the requisition for such report is predicated on your instructions. The Board have consequently decided that with your approbation the course commenced will be pursued. The Board have directed a similar circular to be addressed to candidates for admission."

On May 4, 1829, orders were issued to Barton for sea duty in the Mediterranean Squadron, but they were revoked on May 18, for reasons which are not revealed. A letter written May 30, 1829, to the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, acknowledged the receipt of an order appointing him a member of a board of three medical officers by a resolution of Congress to give separate opinions on the necessity or expediency of distilled spirits constituting a part of the ration allowed midshipmen, and on September 16 he transmitted his report on this subject, with a statement in explanation of the long delay, saying he desired to hold his report in order to reflect upon his conclusions sufficiently, and to change them if more mature considerations seemed to warrant. But he stated that his opinions as framed origin-

board shall come before you. It is requested that you
and should discuss the possibility of certain habits and
normal conduct so not deviate from the normal
believe that common even-handed justice will bring
every conscientious person to report fairly the points
of his assistant's behavior on which he may be in-
terrogated, especially in the preparation for such
report is presented in your instructions. The Board
have correspondingly decided that with your cooperation
the entire document will be prepared. The Board
have discussed a similar situation to be addressed to
"Committee for Administration".
On May 4, 1933, orders were issued to action for each day
in the Administration Building, but they were revised on May
16, for reasons which are not revealed. A letter written
May 25, 1933, to the Hon. John H. Brown, Secretary of the Navy,
acknowledged the receipt of an order appointing him a member
of a board of three naval officers by a resolution of
Congress to give substance to the necessity of ex-
pression of official action concerning a part of the
action alleged to have taken place on December 15, 1932.
With his report on this subject, with a statement in ex-
planation of the long delay, saying he desired to hold his
report in order to reflect upon his confidential assistants
and to compare them with other military confidential agents
he returned. But he stated that his duties as listed on the

ally, are unchanged. The views he held on this subject are expressed in full in his book, "Hints for Medical Officers Cruising in the West Indies", published in 1830. In a foot note in this book he refers to the above report, and states that,

"a more robust and vigorous state of health could scarce be found, than generally prevailed in the steerage *** and yet these gentlemen are well deserving the remark, one and all, of most entire temperance; having drunk water only in their messes, during the whole cruise." *** "The point of temperance just noticed, shows how much good a medical officer may effect, by precept seconded by example. I instilled the importance of temperance - my pupils knew me to be their friend. They gratified me by acquiescence. They were healthy, happy and have been commended by the Department for their example." *** "If any medical man of the Navy would expect to be valued for any advice, relative to temperance, he must set the example by his own habits, of the precepts he would inculcate. If a medical officer shall drink brancy, with what face can he recommend other officers to discard it as pernicious? If any professional men are imperatively called on by every sense of duty and propriety, to practise temperance, it is the medical officers of the navy. So much do I despise this practice in

ally, and unorganized. The views he held on this subject are
expressed in this book, "Rights for Naval Officers"
Cincinnati in the "West" edition in 1884. In a long
note in this book is referred to the above report, and stated
that

"A more robust and vigorous state of health could
scarce be found, than generally prevailed in the
squadrons *** and yet these gentlemen are well de-
serving the remark, one and all, of most entire
temperance; having drunk water only in their
messes, during the whole cruise." *** "The
point of temperance just noticed, shows how easy
good a medical officer may effect, by precept
accompanied by example. I instilled the importance
of temperance - my pupils knew me to be their friend.
They gratified me by acquiescence. They were healthy,
happy and have been commended by the Department for
their example." *** "If any medical man of the Navy
would expect to be valued for any advice, relative
to temperance, he must set the example by his own
habits, of the practice he would inculcate. If a
medical officer shall drink heavily, with what face
can he recommend other officers to abstain? It is
patronizing? If any professional man are imperative-
ly called on by every sense of duty and propriety,
to practice temperance, it is the medical officers
of the navy. So much do I despise this practice in

medical men, especially of the navy, that I shudder when I see one take brandy and water. I do more, I fear and mistrust his professional efficiency and skill. I unhesitatingly declare, that I will ever strive by my vote and influence, to keep out of the corps any who may desire to enter it, whom I may have reason to believe addicted to so dangerous a license in his habits. And I also declare I will never give my vote, if I am on the board of examination, for the promotion of any assistant to the rank of surgeon, whom I know to forget, by habitual stimulation, what is due to the high trust reposed in him; and this I would do, let his talents or qualifications be ever so good. For, how long would they be useful to himself or the service? Besides this consideration, his bad example is ten fold the more hurtful, by reason of his being a medical man. A brandy-drinking physician! I cannot conceive of such a thing - I will not admit it to be possible. I trust there are none in the navy. If there be, shame on them to smirch their calling. If, I repeat, there be any "bingo" or "blue-ruin" doctors in the navy, they should not be there."

medical men, especially of the navy, that I should
when I see one take breath and water. I do hope
I shall and maintain his professional efficiency and
skill. I unhesitatingly believe, that I will over
active by my vote and influence, to keep out of the
office any who may desire to enter it, whom I may
have reason to believe entitled to no dangerous a
position in the service. And I also believe I will
never give my vote, if I am on the board of examina-
tion, for the promotion of any assistant to the
rank of surgeon, whom I know to be unfit, by personal
attention, that is due to the high trust reposed
in him; and this I would do, let his talents or
qualifications be ever so good. For, how long would
they be useful to himself or the service? Besides
this consideration, his bad example is too full a
one for me, by reason of his being a medical man.
A penny-licking physician I cannot conceive of
such a thing - I will not admit it to be possible.
I trust there are none in the navy. If there be,
show them to such their fellow. If I cannot
show to any "blame" or "blue-ribbon" doctors in the
navy, they should not be there."

On December 27, 1829, he acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Secretary which directed him to hold himself in readiness for duty on the "Brandywine". This vessel was fitting out for special service in the Gulf of Mexico, and on January 4, 1830, Barton reports for this duty to Commodore Isaac Chauncey at New York. He remained on the "Brandywine" until July 12, 1830, and then was on leave until September of that year. It is probable that he employed this interval in writing the "Hints for Naval Officers", mentioned above, which was published in September 1830. The "Brandywine" proved to be a damp, and hence a sickly ship, and during the cruise she was exposed to all the malign influences attributed to a West Indian climate, from which, however, the personnel came home in much better condition than was usual in those days. In the "Appendix" to his "Hints" appears a letter dated March 10, 1830, written on the "Brandywine" (near Sandy Hook), addressed to the commanding officer, Captain Ballard, which makes it clear that Barton was fully aware of the difficulties of maintaining the health of a ship's crew during a cruise in the West Indies in those days and that he was keenly alive to many of the principles of hygiene which must be applied to safeguard health while there. His views regarding the non-contagiousness of yellow fever followed those of Rush, but he states its causes as plural, "the sun, the dews and the rains".

On December 17, 1933, the author visited the site of the
from the property which situated him to hold himself in
testimony for work on the "Bismarckian". This vessel was
sitting out for special service in the Gulf of Mexico, and
on January 4, 1934, further reports for this party to the
author's house at New York. He remained on the
"Bismarckian" until July 15, 1934, and then was on leave
until September of that year. It is probable that as
employed this interval in writing the "Notes for Naval
Officer", mentioned above, which was published in
September 1934. The "Bismarckian" moved to New York
and from a strictly ship, and during the cruise she was
exposed to all the various influences attributed to a
fast Indian climate, from which, however, the personnel
were kept in good health, and no one was hurt in
those days. In the "Bismarckian" to the "Notes" quoted a
letter dated March 10, 1935, written by the "Bismarckian"
(then Andy Wood), addressed to the commanding officer,
Gaston Bell, which states it also that Gaston was
fully aware of the difficulties of maintaining the health
of a ship's crew during a cruise in the East Indies in
those days and that he was fairly alive to many of the
possibilities of a system which would be liable to safeguard
health while there. His view regarding the non-ventilation
area of yellow fever followed that of Wood, but he states
his opinion as follows: "The sun, the heat and the rain."

The ship had passed the winter in a Northern climate, a season that year, characterized by great severity and unusual length. As a consequence, the whole crew was transferred from the receiving vessel with heavy colds. The following day presented a sick-list of fifteen. In one week there were forty, and after the lapse of a few days more, the sick had mounted to fifty eight."With two or three exceptions, all of these were afflicted with the diseases arising from intense and continued cold; such as frosted hands, fingers, toes and feet, chilblains, pleurisies, pneumonic affections, &c. One midshipman and five men were sent to the naval Hospital with scarlet fever "for the indispensable benefits of fire and other comforts".** "In view of this state of the crew and of the fact that the ship will be in the West Indies during the season most favorable to the fatal endemic disease of that region, I cannot withhold the opinion - that a disastrous result of the cruise will most probably attend its termination." Barton therefore advised the continuance at sea as much as possible and the avoidance of Havana and other unhealthy ports. On the 7th July, 1820, the ship was back in Hampton Roads, having visited Santo Domingo, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico and Pensacola. During the cruise 488 sick had been admitted to the list, comprising various ailments, but including

The ship had passed the winter in a Northern climate, a season that had been characterized by great severity and unusual length. As a consequence, the whole crew was brought from the receiving vessel with heavy colds. The following day presented a ship-list of fifteen. In one week there were forty, and after the lapse of a few days more, the ship had mounted to fifty-eight. With two or three exceptions, all of these were afflicted with the disease arising from measles and continued cold; such as hoarse throat, croup, cough, and cold, croup, and croup, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc. One individual and five were sent to the naval hospital with scarlet fever. For the individual's benefit of life and other comforts. The view of this state of the crew and of the fact that the ship will be in the East Indies during the season most favorable to the fatal enteric disease of that region, I cannot withhold the opinion - that a disastrous result of the cruise will most probably attend the return. Captain therefore ordered the continuance of as much as possible and the avoidance of measles and other unsightly ports. On the 7th July, 1852, the ship was back in Hampton Roads, having visited Porto Antonio, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico and San Antonio. During the cruise the ship had been admitted to the list, comprising various ailments, but including

"a great proportion of cases of typhoid, pneumonia, scarlet fever, low fever of tertian and quartan types, diarrhoea and rheumatism, diseases generated by dampness. When this dampness became a heated moisture as it soon did in the West Indies, the cases of fever were of extremely dangerous aspect, and the pneumonic and anginose affection general, and excessively distressing and difficult to manage. Sore throats running to ulceration, with dejected spirits and low state of the system, accompanied more or less, all the cases. I attribute the sickly condition of this ship ***chiefly to an unpropitious winter **** a foul hold and lower apartments, a bilged well, and perhaps some other causes not now necessary to be mentioned. *** Had the Brandywine continued two or three months longer in the West Indies, I have no doubt that the yellow fever would have made sad havoc amid her officers and crew. Such a damp, ill-ventilated and wet ship, should not again be sent thither."

In spite of the insalubrious record of the ship in a previous cruise during which she lost forty of her crew from disease, Barton reports only ten deaths, and of these only two died from "fever induced by the climate" which Barton alleged was not yellow fever, as the cases "wanted the gastric affection of that disease".

As there was considerable evidence of a foul hold,

"A great proportion of cases of typhoid, pneumonia,
scarlet fever, low fever of children and various other
diseases and affections, diseases accompanied by fever
and. These diseases become a local disease
as it soon lies in the vast masses. The cause of fever
is of extremely dangerous nature, and the symptoms and
various affection (fever), and especially distinction
and difficulty to remove. The disease turning to in-
fection, with infected matter and low state of the
system, accompanied with at least, all the causes. I
attribute the slight condition of this with difficulty
to an unpropitious nature that a local cold and fever
sometimes, a slight cold, and perhaps some other
causes not less necessary to be mentioned. *** But the
disease continued to be more serious lower in the
chest tissue, I have no doubt that the yellow fever would
have been and have been far different and great. Each
a case, ill-ventilated and not clean, should not remain
to stand better."

In spite of the description record of the case in a
previous episode during which one last copy of her crew
from disease. Lower nature only for fever, and of those
only two died from "fever" followed by the others, which
lower stage was not yellow fever, as the name "fever"
the entire affection of that disease."

As there are considerable evidence of a local cold.

after arrival at Norfolk, and upon Barton's urgent representation, the ship was evacuated of personnel, and the hold broken out. This was found to be in an excessively foul condition. On the expiration of his cruise on the "Brandywine", on July 12, 1830, Dr. Barton was granted unlimited leave, but on September 2, 1830, he received orders to duty to the Norfolk Hospital, and here he remained until December 1, 1831. Little is to be found reflective of his activities during this period. Soon after his arrival there he requests that a suitable boat and boat's crew be furnished the hospital, and there is correspondence with the Department relative to the rations of hospital patients, and their laundry. For a number of years subsequent to his Norfolk duty, Barton was President of the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia, in which position he introduced many reforms governing the examination requirements for candidates for admission, and for promotion. In this work he always had the interests of the service at heart but he was by no means blind to the individual officer's rights and privileges.

On June 10, 1833, he writes to the Secretary of the Navy stating that a vessel had just arrived from Manila, on which is a Dr. Burroughs, who has a limited quantity of essential oil of camphor and oil of cajuput. This he states was the first importation of these medicines

after arrival at Norfolk, and upon Barton's return to
station, the ship was attended at Portsmouth, and the
boat taken out. This was found to be in an excessively
poor condition. On the expiration of his service on the
"Hibernia", on July 12, 1870, Dr. Barton was granted
unlimited leave, but on September 2, 1870, he received
orders to duty to the Norfolk Hospital, and here he
remained until December 1, 1870. Little is to be found
relative of his activities during this period. Soon
after his arrival there he requested that a suitable
post and boat be furnished the hospital, and
there is correspondence with the Department relative
to the nature of hospital patients, and their laundry.
For a number of years subsequent to his Norfolk duty,
Barton was President of the Medical Examining Board at
Philadelphia, in which position he introduced many im-
provements in the examination requirements for candi-
dates for admission, and for promotion. In this work
he always had the interests of the service at heart, but
he was by no means blind to the individual officer's
rights and privileges.

On June 10, 1877, he wrote to the Secretary
of the Navy stating that a vessel had just arrived from
Venezuela, on which is a Dr. Barrow, who has a limited
quantity of essential oil of camphor and oil of sassafras.
This he stated was the first importation of these medicines

into America and, Barton being anxious that the Navy should benefit from an opportunity to test their reputed virtues, particularly the oil of camphor, said to be a sovereign remedy for cholera, recommends the purchase of a few bottles. The camphor is quoted at \$15.00 per bottle and the cajuput at \$22.00. The Secretary's pencil memoranda on the back of Barton's letter, approves the purchase of two bottles each of these medicaments, and suggests that their contents be split up into a number of smaller bottles for distribution to the service, the larger number to go to the Hospitals at Norfolk and New York. We hear nothing, however, of results of the use of these remedies. In 1827, Barton published another book entitled, "Outlines of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany delivered at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia", and in 1833, the "Prodrome of a Work to aid Teaching of the Vegetable Materia Medica by the Natural Families of Plants in the Therapeutic Institute of Philadelphia". It was the latter which he referred to in a letter written in December, 1833, asking whether the Department would purchase this volume in numbers sufficient to provide one for each surgeon and surgeon's mate in the service. The action of the Secretary on this request is not recorded. In March, 1836, there comes to light a letter to the Secretary which deals with an interesting incident, namely the duel of his son, Midshipman Charles Crillon Barton,

with another midshipman, while serving in the eastern Mediterranean under Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott.

Young Barton was badly wounded and remained in Smyrna for over a year under treatment and awaiting transportation home. He is under arrest for trial for duelling and his father prays for his release, basing his appeal for this action largely on the unusual circumstances of the duel, and Commodore Elliott's treatment of young Barton, which he alleged, was inhuman. Barton's letter is a most eloquent appeal, and is moreover instructive as showing his views on duelling, "That it is an evil, he states, admits of no disputation".

On September 6, 1836, Dr. Barton declined an offer of duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific under Commodore Ballard, alleging as reasons that he is the only support of his mother, now 77 years of age, and of other members of his family, except his brother who is about to leave for Europe to be gone two years. His reluctance to accept orders to this station, may have been due also to the fact that he had made a cruise with Captain Ballard in the "Brandywine", and their relations then had not been altogether happy. He refers to this in a letter written to the Secretary of the Navy, from Pensacola, September 1, 1848, in which he seeks to justify himself for having acted independently of the commanding officer of the station in a matter which he considers was one concerned solely with the internal

which would be sufficient. This is the reason
that the Government has been so slow in
acting. The Government has been so slow in
acting for over a year under treatment and awaiting transportation
home. He is under arrest for trial for shooting and his
father gave for his release. During his appeal for his
release largely on the ground of the necessity of the hour,
and Governor Wilkie's treatment of young Barton, which
he alleged was unfair. Barton's father is a man
of high standing, and is a very influential man in the
community. He is a man of high standing, and is a man
of high standing. That is an evil, he states
that is an evil.

On September 1, 1944, Mr. Barton decided on
appeal of his first conviction of the same nature
Governor Wilkie, giving as reason that he is the
only support of his mother, now 77 years of age, and of
other members of his family, except his brother who is
about to leave for Europe to be two years. His
reluctance to accept orders to this extent, may have
been due also to the fact that he had made a mistake
with Captain Wilkie in the "Birmingham" and their
relations had not been altogether happy. He refers
to this in a letter written to the Secretary of the Navy,
from San Francisco, September 1, 1944, in which he asks to
justify himself for having acted independently of the
commanding officer of the station in a matter which he
considers was not connected solely with the internal

administration of the hospital, namely, the proper apparel of the slaves employed as attendants, who are "not only destitute of decent vestments but in absolute rags". His reference to Capt. Ballard is as follows:

"My personal relations with them all (i.e. his commanding officers) with the single exception of Captain Ballard, were harmonious and kind, with an interchange of social courtesies. I have always believed and said that the medical officer who cannot get along harmoniously and in common interest for the good of the sick, must look to himself, almost always, for the fault."

On December 28, 1836, he transmits to the Secretary a copy of the "Elements of Botany", by his uncle, the late Benjamin Smith Barton, which he has re-edited and to which he has added a biography of the author. He suggests that the book be added to the list of books for naval libraries of ships.

On February 8, 1837, he writes to Andrew Jackson, then President, urging the necessity of an increase in the Surgeon's list. A similar communication was previously sent to the Secretary of the Navy and was signed by a number of the senior medical officers in the service. On June 3, 1837, he acknowledges the receipt of an order to convene the Medical Examining Board (Board of Naval Surgeons) of which he is President, adding the following

comment:

"Important as I think and always have thought the duty of these examining boards, in reference to the respect and efficiency of the Navy, so far as these are involved in the education, skill, and unquestionable moral character and good habits of the medical officers who may be admitted, I shall use my strenuous efforts and my best judgment to execute faithfully and conscientiously the duty you have assigned me and to realize the virtual object of the law on which that duty is predicated".

In June, 1839, Barton was called upon by the Secretary of the Navy for his ideas on recruiting and physical standards of recruits. This was a subject in which he was keenly interested and in his work on "Marine Hospitals" he had written at length on the defects of the system of recruiting them in vogue and suggested many improvements. In his letter to the Secretary he invites attention to the fact that existing regulations require a second examination of recruits by surgeons of the yards before the recruits can be receipted for by the Commanding Officer of the Receiving Vessel. The object desired is the exclusion of unfit subjects from the service. The recruiting surgeon ought to be a responsible examiner.

CONFIDENTIAL

"Innocent as I think and always have thought the
duty of these examining boards, in reference to
the respect and efficiency of the Navy, so far as
these are involved in the education, drill, and
unquestionable moral character and good habits
of the naval officers who may be admitted, I
shall use my strenuous efforts and my best judgment
to extend faithfully and conscientiously
the duty you have assigned me and to realize the
virtual effect of the law on which that duty is
predicated."

In June, 1870, Norton was called upon by the Secretary of
the Navy for his ideas on recruiting and physical standards
of recruits. This was a subject in which he was keenly in-
terested and in his work on "Naval Recruits" he has written
at length on the details of the system of recruiting that
in vogue and suggested many improvements. In his letter to
the Secretary he invites attention to the fact that while
the regulations regarding a second examination of recruits
by surgeons of the yards before the recruits can be re-
admitted for by the Commanding Officer of the Recieving
Station. The object looked at the exclusion of unfit sub-
jects from the service. The regulations suggest that to
be a responsible examination. (The following is a copy of the
letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated June 10, 1870.)

"If the medical recruiting service is to be revised and amended it ought to be thoroughly done, so that responsibility will be placed where the specific duty naturally places it, with the recruiting surgeon. I think the present received understanding of the nature and object of the second examination has a tendency to lead to laxity in either the recruiting surgeon or the second examiner, which must be prejudicial to the service, since a division of responsibility in any duty leads to such effect".

On August 17, 1841, he acknowledges receipt of an order for duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, as attending Surgeon. On August 19, 1841, he urges reforms in the uniform dress of medical officers and requests permission for them to wear one and two epaulettes, enclosing engravings of Army uniforms and regulations for medical officers of the Army governing this subject. He refers also to the discrepancy in pay between Medical Officers and those of the line, and the difference existing between them as regards promotion.

"I now presume from length of service to prefer for my colleagues more especially, as I am free to confess that I have no desire myself for any distinction or embellishing dress of any kind, but recollect when I was young how I thought and felt on this point. I ask for others what I do not myself crave. I submit a plan for uniform and epaulettes which I trust you will find in good taste".

"If the medical examining service is to be revised and
extended it must be thoroughly done, and that the
responsibility will be placed upon the medical staff
naturally placed it, with the examining service. I
think the present medical examining service of the service
and object of the present examination has a tendency to
lead to laxity in other the medical service of the
service, which is not the purpose of the
service, since a division of responsibility in any
duty leads to such effect."

On March 17, 1941, he recommended the revision of the medical
staff of the Naval Academy, Philadelphia, as follows:
On August 12, 1941, he recommended the revision of the
of medical officers and medical personnel for this to
wear one and two uniforms, including examination of the
uniforms and regulations for medical officers of the navy
concerning this subject. He refers also to the discrepancy
in pay between medical officers and those of the line, and
the difference existing between them as regards promotion.

"I now propose that length of service be a factor
for the selection of medical officers, as I am free
to consider that I have no better system for any
distinction or separating class of any kind,
but I believe that I am young and I cannot say
left on this point. I ask for others what I do
not myself crave. I submit a plan for uniform
and regulations which I trust you will find in
good taste."

Barton was not an advocate of the principle of selection in the promotion of officers and he inveighs against it vehemently. In doing so he does not deny that recommendation to preferment should be based upon merit also but he insists on combining service with this as necessary.

"I cannot in this place silently pass over, without noticing the consequences of it - the violation of that principle which is the life of naval and military service - I mean that which enforces the observance of seniority in the advancement of officers of whatever grade. The infringement of this principle demands the united efforts of the officers of the navy, to discountenance and abolish it. It is not only unjust in itself, but destructive of the honourable pride and comfort of officers, and eminently subversive of that harmony, order, and subordination, which constitute the very existence of a well regulated navy. Merit and service should never be neglected or forgotten. When appointments are founded on injustice, or made under the influence of favour: they must, in the nature of things, be no less destructive of the individual happiness of officers, than inimical to the contentment of the men."

On September 1, 1841, he submits certain suggestions for the good of the service in relation to Assistant

Surgeons, and states that lasting good must come to the Medical officers from their adoption. He also states that the Surgeon General of the Army make similar suggestions to the Secretary of War. "If an old medical officer of the Navy thinks, nay, is confident he can benefit the Service in this way, perhaps it will not be deemed intrusive that he does so. How is the Department to get medical views?

1. Recommends that three years' sea service be required as a probationary period preliminary to examination for promotion, instead of "at least two years", as at present in the Regulations.

2. That assistant surgeons be required by circular from the Department to perform all the minor operations directed by the Surgeon, as bleeding, cupping, etc., and the dispensing and compounding prescriptions in their own person not by delegating any of these to a "loblolly boy", hospital attendant, dispensary steward or a man nurse. In short, not to delegate these things to anyone. They constitute the business of an Assistant Surgeon, and unless he executes them he positively has no business to do, becoming the fifth wheel to the coach. These officers inspire confidence in the men and officers, and he adds, what is physic without confidence, - a loaded gun without the spark to ignite.

3. Assistants ought not to be allowed to alternate the duty of prescribing with the Surgeon, and ought only to prescribe in his absence.

4. A medical and surgical journal ought to be kept by them to be presented to the Board on their second examination. The Department might furnish an outline of the kind of journal. It would discipline medical thought and induce reading.

5. When a Medical Officer acts as Surgeon he should still not delegate his business to irresponsibles."

Thus we see how Barton paved the way to many reforms, adopted one by one in subsequent years, until now, most of them have become part and parcel of naval practice.

On June 13, 1842, he writes and refers to his letter of the 19th of August 1841, written in Washington, relative to epaulettes and uniform for medical officers and directs the attention of the Secretary to this former letter adding,

"The late Board, after their labors were over, feeling a deep interest in the consequence and respectability of the Medical Corps and under the full belief that you would willingly receive any suggestions they might make, calculated in their convictions to promote this consequence and respectability, have predicated on my proposition and suggestion in reference to the subject mentioned, and requested me to forward the document.

This I now do with an earnest hope that you will acquiesce in the reasonable request made for the Corps. There is no doubt that Medical Officers, the oldest equally with the youngest surgeons, feel acutely, and especially in ships service, their nonentity in the pageant part of discipline, and it would be affectation to gloss over the fact that Commanders and others representing them take no pains to prevent cause for feeling its nonentity. The epaulette and epaulettes will, if allowed, go far to abate this grievance, though nothing but a positive accredited rank will wholly reject it. I am sure of this, strange as it may seem in the abstract view. It is consistent with military show to be so. To conclude I must repeat with emphasis what I stated in my communication of the 19th of August, that what is asked for is usage in the English Navy and other foreign navies, and is usage in the United States Army". Section IX of his book on Hospitals, 1814, dealt with the propriety of establishing the rank of navy surgeons. In this connection he states:

"It will be a matter of surprise to those who are ignorant of the fact, to learn: that at this late period of our naval establishment, the rank of a grade of officers confessedly among the most important of those who compose the navy, is not yet determined.

While I am not in a position to state that you will not
outlook in the reasonable request made for the future.
There is no longer any doubt that the future of the
equally with the present situation, but I cannot say
especially in the future, their position in the
present part of the situation, and it would be difficult
to point out the fact that the situation and other
existing then take no time to present a new situation
its position. The situation and position will, I
believe, as far as this situation, however, nothing
but a positive conclusion that will wholly reject it.
I am sure of this, because as it was in the
first place. It is consistent with the fact that
to be so. To conclude I must repeat with emphasis that
stated in my communication of the 10th of June, that
is, that for the future in the British Navy and other
foreign service, and in many in the United States Navy.
Section II of his book on the subject, which deals with the
possibility of establishing the rank of navy-captain. In
this connection he states:
"It will be a matter of surprise to those who are
ignorant of the fact, to learn that at this late
period of our naval establishment, the rank of a
captain of officers is not only not a
position of those who command the navy, is not
yet determined."

The inconveniences and disadvantages of this omission, are well known to the medical and other officers of the service. I have sorely experienced them; and would venture to assert, that every surgeon in the navy has at some period or other of his service, also felt the effects of his indefinite standing as respects other officers of the navy.*****

If it is ever expected that men of talents and education, who have spent much of their time in acquiring such knowledge of a difficult, a laborious, and, to most persons, a painful profession, as will enable them to serve their country with advantage, will enter and continue in the naval service: the rank of surgeons must be established. And this rank should be sufficiently respectable to give them a consequence among sea-officers, that they now have not.

For my part, I cannot but believe it essentially necessary for the welfare of the navy, that this establishment of rank be immediately made. The error is old enough; and sufficiently productive of bad consequences, to demand a quick and efficient reform. When this is the case, we shall not have surgeons who have just continued long enough in the service to be well acquainted with the nature of sea-duty, and to be of course the better prepared to benefit it by their experience, becoming disgusted with their

The Government and the people of this
country, and all those who are
affiliated with the service, I have already expressed
myself and would venture to assert, that every effort
is being made at least to the best of the service
also to the effect of this legislation should be
to make other efforts of the same kind.
It is in my opinion that one of the most
important, and the most urgent of these is in
connection with the knowledge of a sufficient
number, and, to maintain, a sufficient number
as will enable them to serve their country with
advantage, will only and continue in the naval
service: the rank of lieutenant will be sufficient,
and this rank should be sufficiently numerous
to give them a command over one or more ships,
and not less.
For my part, I cannot but believe it is absolutely
necessary for the welfare of the navy, that this
sufficient number should be in service now. The service
is old, and, and sufficiently productive of
consequences, to demand a quick and efficient reform.
Then this is the only way, as I have said, to have
the best that could be done in the service
to be well equipped with the nature of the navy,
and to be of course the better prepared to benefit
it by their experience, and to be able to do so.

unimportant situation, and leaving a service productive neither of emolument nor increasing respectability. I do hope therefore that this subject will claim the attention which it so eminently merits. Persuaded as I am that when naval surgeons are placed upon a more respectable footing than that they now hold, the expediency of the regulation will be manifest to all, I must strenuously urge the establishment of rank, as I have done the necessity for an augmentation of pay".

On September 2, 1842, Barton received the unsolicited honor of being selected as the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a newly created office in the Navy Department. The selection was made from among the sixty surgeons then in the Navy. His position now furnished him the desired opportunity for inaugurating the many reforms he had long advocated as necessary to correct abuses and irregularities in the medical department of the Navy. As early as 1814 he had written, "the same independence which caused me to hold up my hands against the abuses of the medical department of the navy, emboldens me to expose them." He consistently followed this policy while Chief of Bureau, and as in earlier days his "independence in expressing his sentiments on points of duty, in the navy", made not a few enemies for him, so in this position he found himself assailed "for correcting abuses of indubitable existence". Unfortunately upon the assumption of this office, the letters which have formed such a satisfactory source of information, cease almost entirely, and the

unimportant situation, but having a serious character
of the situation was becoming increasingly serious.
It is hoped that this subject will be dealt with
in a way which is as satisfactory as possible.
I am that when these matters are placed upon a more
permanent basis, that they may be held, the ex-
istence of the situation will be removed to all.
I must therefore state the establishment of such, as I
have done the possibility for an improvement of pay.
On September 2, 1945, I have received the following letter
at which I am glad to be able to see the Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery, a newly created office in the Navy Department.
The situation was that I am among the many who have been
in the Navy. The position was that I am the best
opportunity for promoting the many who have been long
advocated as necessary to correct abuses and irregularities
in the medical department of the Navy. As early as 1915
he had written, "the same independence which caused us
to hold up our hands against the abuses of the medical
department of the navy, compelling us to create this." He
consistently followed this policy while Chief of Bureau,
and as is well known to the "Independence" in expressing
his sentiments on points of duty in the navy, "we do not
a few sentences for him, as in this position he found his
self assisted for correction of abuses of independence
existence". Unfortunately upon the suggestion of this
office, the latter which have found such a satisfactory
source of information, came about entirely, and the

only letters reflecting his work in the Bureau relate to retirement a period subsequent to the of the Hon. A.P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, with whom Barton was on most friendly terms. Not so however with his successor, and Barton's correspondence with him indicates strained relations, and a lack of harmonious cooperation, which may have had much to do with his relinquishment of the office of Chief of Bureau in April, 1844. In his efforts to prevent undue waste and carelessness in the expenditure of medical supplies, particularly with respect to liquors in the medical department aboard ship, he was led to issue a "liquor circular" designed to be pasted on the inside of the lid of medical liquor cases. This circular established the contents of the case as medical supplies, and required them to be restricted to the use for which they were intended, namely, the sick. There was evidence that liquor was "borrowed" from medical supplies, and not always returned, and it was an abuse of this character which Barton aimed to correct. But the circular raised a storm from medical officers and others who considered their honesty impugned, and the whole subject had an airing in documents presented to Congress at the time the attempt was made to oust Barton from office. Barton's action, however, had the full support of the Secretary and of many officers in the service, who were aware of this abuse of liquor. One of the most flagrant examples of this abuse was alleged to have taken place in the Florida Squadron and Barton's

only letters reflecting his work in the Bureau relate to
a period subsequent to the death of the Hon. J. T. Burton.
Burton, of the Bureau, with whom Burton was not directly
connected, but he worked with the Bureau, and Burton's
correspondence with the Bureau reflected relations, and
a lack of harmonious cooperation. When any one had work
to do with his relationship of the office of Chief of
Bureau in April, 1904, he was able to present much
evidence and testimony in the proceedings of the
Bureau, particularly with regard to letters in the
national government about which he was not to issue a
"little circular" but to be based on the basis of
the list of national letters. This circular reflected
the contents of the case on national evidence, and reflected
them to be restricted to the letter which they were
intended, namely, the right, there was evidence that letter
was "harshness" from national evidence, and not always re-
turned, and it was in those of this character that the
right to correct. But the circular reflected a letter from
national evidence and others who considered their conduct
important, and the right to correct and to claim in harmony
presented in contrast at the time the account was made
to court Burton from office. Burton's action, however,
had the full support of the Bureau and of many officers
in the service, who were aware of this state of things.
One of the most important aspects of the case was of course
to have taken place in the Florida Conference and Burton's

strictures on this particular expenditure brought down on his head the bitter enmity of the Squadron commander, Lieut. McLaughlin.

A single copy of Barton's first report as Chief of Bureau dated December 1, 1842, was discovered in Washington, and it reveals his many difficulties, financial and others, in establishing the Bureau and in effecting the reforms he looked upon as necessary and essential to efficiency. Some of the details of this report show a shocking state of public morals regarding medical expenditures, and to the correction of these Barton addressed himself unflinchingly. I will refer only to one item as illustrative of the conditions prevailing at this time. Barton found that out of the appropriation for "medicines, surgical instruments, etc" there had been expended at one institution "for 31 blue coats, with navy buttons and a silver star ornament; 31 blue cassimere pantaloons, and 31 blue cassimere vests with navy buttons", the sum of six hundred and sixty five dollars and fifty seven cents!!

In this first report of a Chief of Bureau there is a recommendation which touched the efficiency of every medical officer in the service. "It is, that a small, compact medical and surgical library shall be authorized to be purchased for each vessel of war, in proportion to the size and capacity for the accommodation of books in the surgeon's department, and also for hospitals and sick

statements on this particular subject have been
his name the other name of the person concerned, I have
noted.

A single copy of Burton's report as Chief
of Bureau dated January 1, 1922, was forwarded in London
and it reveals his many difficulties, financial and
others, in establishing the Bureau and in effecting the
reform he looked upon as necessary and essential to
efficiency. Some of the details of this report show a
detailed state of public affairs, medical and general
hygiene, and to the correction of these things. I
highly commendable. I will refer only to one item as
illustrative of the conditions prevailing at this time.
Burton found that out of the expenditure for medical
services, instruments, etc., there had been expended at one
time \$100,000 for 25 years, with very little and a
little else expended; 25 years' worth of money, and 25
years' worth of waste with very little. The sum of six
hundred and sixty five dollars and fifty seven cents!!
In this first report of a Chief of Bureau there
is a recommendation which shows the efficiency of every
medical officer in the service. "It is, that a well-
trained medical and surgical officer shall be authorized
to be purchased for each vessel of war, in proportion to
the size and capacity for the accommodation of troops in the
vessel's hospital, and also for hospitals and also

quarters at navy yards.*** Extensive and costly libraries are furnished by Government to the commanders of all ships in the navy, often embracing a large proportion of mere general literature. Professional works, so important to medical officers, should not be denied".

Among the "Executives" letters filed in the Navy Department Library I discovered one from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, dated February 5, 1844, which refers to charges preferred against Dr. Barton by Lieutenant John T. McLaughlin in August last. The exact nature of the charges does not appear, except to specify "gross official misconduct", but Barton apparently had made no reply to the Department's request for explanation, and Lieut. McLaughlin preferred another charge against him in October, 1843, which was also referred to Dr. Barton, but this remained unanswered like the former. I have searched in vain for some more precise information covering these incidents, but have found nothing. It will be recalled that McLaughlin was the officer in charge of the Florida squadron in which Barton had alleged there was an undue expenditure of liquor from medical department supplies, and the conditions in that squadron in this respect were brought forward by Barton in defense of his celebrated "liquor circular". Two thousand and seventy-six dollars worth of liquor were procured for the sick in a period of about eight months, the number of persons in this command being in the neighborhood of six hundred. Barton had asked, what had

become of the liquor? did the sick consume it all, and was it necessary? This had aroused Lieutenant McLaughlin's ire, and it is not improbable that these charges were inspired by Barton's comments. In the Judge Advocate General's Office there is evidence of a Court of Inquiry on Lieut. John T. McLaughlin dated September 24, 1845, and thinking that a study of this record might throw some light on the allegations made by McLaughlin against Barton, or in some way be connected with them, I sought out the record, only to find it missing, and so this matter remains a mystery which I have been unable to unravel.

His letter of resignation, which I include here, closes the chapter on this period of his career. It is dated March 20, 1844, addressed to the President, and shows his state of mind regarding his labors in the office he is about to leave:

"Without the slightest knowledge of the honor intended me by an appointment by you to this Bureau, or indeed without knowing of the existence of such an office, I received, early in September, 1842, an official notification that the Senate had confirmed the nomination you had made of my name as its Chief. Doubting the popularity of the office, if strictly organized and executed throughout its parts, the appointment was not grateful to me, yet though the acceptance of it was a severe pecuniary sacrifice which I was unable to bear, as well as an interruption of the peaceful performance of my public service

person of the family, and the same is all, and was
it necessary? This was a question which I had
and it is not impossible that there should have been
by Carter's company. In the latter instance, however,
there is evidence of a Court of Inquiry on board.
John T. Williams, dated September 24, 1905, and thinking
that a study of this report will show some light on the
allegation made by Williams against Carter, as in some
way be connected with this. I sought out the record, only to
find it missing, and as this letter contains a summary which
I have been unable to unravel.

The letter of resignation, which I include here,
shows the change in the position of his career. It is
dated March 22, 1904, addressed to the President, and
shows his state of mind regarding his future in the office
in about the same:

"Without the slightest knowledge of the honor
intended me by an appointment by you to this Bureau,
or indeed without having of the existence of such
an office, I received, early in September, 1902, an
official notification that the Senate had confirmed
the nomination you had made of my name as its chief.
Thinking the propriety of the office, it naturally
occurred and occurred throughout its career, the
appointment was not material to me, yet through the
acceptance of it was a source of serious anxiety
which I was unable to face, as well as an inter-
ference of the successful performance of my public duties

at my home, and with my family of females (whom I was obliged to leave unprotected), still the sense of duty overpowered these conditions. I therefore entered on the new duties assigned me with a determination expressed to the Secretary of the Navy at the time of doing so, of retiring withing a year. After nearly twelve months' arduous labor devoted with conscience and zeal, duly appreciated by the lamented Mr. Upshur*, to devise and carry out a system of regulated requisitions and responsibilities in the Medical Department, I had determined, having become extremely ill, to send in my resignation last July. I was deterred from this act at that time, and subsequently by the urgent advice against the measure of the late Secretary of State, just named, and yielding to his wish and influence as to that of a valued and tried friend who knew my cause and views for public good in the Bureau, I continued reluctantly to exercise my efforts to realize the system of retrenchment, reform and responsibility I had adopted and put in force, and he had approved, and which however consciously I believe they know to be necessary, seems to have met with difficulty, opposition and unpopularity. My earnest wish therefore has long been, and now is, to retire from the scene of unavailing efforts. This I requested to be conveyed to you by a third person in your confidence, some weeks ago. I have done my duty to you

* On the resignation of Daniel Webster in 1843, Mr. Upshur became Secretary of State. On Feb. 28, 1844, in company with the President and his party he visited the U.S.S. Princeton on the Potomac River to witness the testing of a big gun. It exploded in the experiments and Secretary Upshur, together with several others of the party, were killed.

tion of the successful performance of my duties.

and my best for the good of the country. No man can do more. I beg therefore now to tender and I do hereby tender my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department to take effect on the first of April next, and hope while so doing you will not consider it improper but only just to myself to request that you will do me the favor by that date to have me returned on duty as a surgeon of the Navy Department of the Philadelphia station."

Barton was succeeded as Chief of Bureau by his former prosecutor before the court-martial in 1818, Surgeon Thomas Harris.

After this we have little information regarding his activities, but it is not unlikely that the wish expressed in the final paragraph of his letter of resignation was gratified and that he went to Philadelphia. In February, 1848, he is ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty at the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida. He remained here only a few months, being relieved by Dr. Hulse on September 1, 1848. Two letters from this hospital were discovered, in handwriting, alas, which is no longer as legible as it was in the earlier years of his life. One bears date of July 18, 1848, and the other September 1, 1848, the former addressed to a Mr. Innervarity (?) of Pensacola and the latter to the Hon. J.Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy. Both these letters discuss the question of clothing for the slaves employed in the hospital as attendants. Some of the owners of these slaves have neglected to furnish what Barton considered is necessary

and my heart for the good of the country. No man can
do more. I am therefore now to resign and I do
humbly request my resignation as Chief of the Bureau
of Fisheries and Game of the Navy Department to take
effect on the first of April next, and hope while so
long as you will not consider it improper but only
just to express to me that you will do so the
favor by that date to have me returned as only as a
member of the Navy Department of the Philippines
station."

Baron was succeeded as Chief of Bureau by his former predecessor
before the court - until in 1915, Gordon Thomas Harris
After a few days this information regarding his
activities, but it is not unlikely that the risk expressed in
the final paragraph of his letter of resignation was justified
and that he went to Philadelphia. In February, 1915, he is
ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty at the Naval
Hospital at Pensacola, Florida. He remained there only a few
weeks, being relieved by Dr. Wilson on September 1, 1915. His
letters from this hospital were discovered in handwriting
his, which is no longer as legible as it was in the earlier
years of his life. The date of July 14, 1914, and the
other September 1, 1915, the former addressed to a Mr. J. J.
Wright (?) of Pensacola and the latter to the Hon. W. F. Hallam,
Secretary of the Navy. Both these letters discuss the
question of clothing for the slaves employed in the hospital
as attendants. Some of the names of these slaves have
been listed in the list of persons employed in the hospital

either in clothing, or in a money equivalent, with which the slaves may purchase clothing.

In 1852 he is again President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, and apparently remained here until his death on February 29, 1856.

The North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, for March 1, 1856, contains his obituary notice, as having died on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and inviting relatives, friends and officers of the Navy, Army, and Marine Corps to attend his funeral at his late residence on Chestnut Street at 2 o'clock on the 2nd instant. Under date of March 3rd., the same paper prints an account of the funeral and the interment of the remains at Laurel Hill. A detachment of marines was detailed from the Navy Yard to fire over his grave. The cortege included representatives from the local military bodies, Army, Navy and Marine officers, and the Pennsylvania Cornet Band preceded the procession, performing music appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Barton's grave is on the hillside overlooking the Schuylkill and is marked by a simple headstone, inscribed with his name, the date of his birth and the date of his death.

other in relation to the same subject, with which the

present my business is connected.

In 1875 he was elected President of the Board of

Education of Philadelphia, and served in that capacity

until his death on January 17, 1887.

The said Board and United States Senate

Education for March 1, 1887, considered his resignation

and having read on the reading of the 17th of March, and having

received the resignation of the said Board, they, the said

Board, do hereby accept of his resignation and do hereby

declare that he is no longer a member of the Board of

Education of Philadelphia, and do hereby declare that the

resignation of the said Board is hereby accepted.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said Board this

seventh day of March, 1887, at Philadelphia, in the County

of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and the

seal of the said Board is hereby placed on this

document as evidence of the acceptance of his resignation.

In witness whereof, the said Board, do hereby certify

that the said Board has accepted of his resignation, and

do hereby declare that he is no longer a member of the

APPENDIX.

The appearance of Dr. Barton's work on "Marine Hospitals", in 1814, marked an epoch in the history of medicine in our service. This book disclosed^s_A a mind capable of appreciating the vital problems of naval hygiene, their significance in relation to the health and comfort of seamen, and an ability to apply constructive improvement in sanitary conditions, which few, if any, of his contemporaries possessed. His writings give evidence of extensive study of the literature of naval and military medicine. He makes specific references to the works of Blane, Lind, Clarke, Trotter, Turnbull and Larrey. Many of his suggestions for reform or improvement were looked upon as revolutionary, and as unnecessary innovations. It is only by perusing his two books on naval medicine that we can form an adequate idea of the extent of his activities in this field.

It was in February, 1814, that Dr. Barton's Treatise on Marine Hospitals and the Medical Department of the Navy appeared. The full title of the second edition of this book I have given earlier. The first edition did not contain the "Observations on Military and Flying Hospitals" which appears in the second edition. The first edition was dedicated:

To the

Flag-Officers, Captains and Surgeons

in the

Navy of the United States:

A Navy, rendered glorious by the brilliancy of its achievements and which has added lustre to the nation - giving dignity and importance to its character abroad:

A Navy, to the seamen of which, by their prowess and their victories - the skilful, the valorous and the hitherto unconquered naval sons of Great Britain, are forced to yield the palm of superiority:

A Navy, thus eminently distinguished even in infancy - and which has conquered its way to public favour and estimation:

This attempt, to promote its interests is
most respectfully dedicated by the Author.

Then follow a number of commendatory letters from prominent medical men in Philadelphia, including Dorsey, Coxe, Chapman, James, Hartshorne, Hewson and Barton. The book is divided into two parts, one dealing with "A Plan for the Internal Organization and Government of Marine Hospitals in the United States" and the other with "A Scheme for Amending and Systematizing the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States, with a few Observations on the Expediency of Altering the present Ration; and Promoting the Better Ventilation and Warming of Ships, also some Strictures on the Practice of Frequently Wet Scrubbing the Decks in the Winter Season and the impropriety of Shipping men of the United States Vessels without a Strict and Conscientious Examination by a Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate, of their Efficiency as Able-Bodied Men."

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

Barton explains in the Preface of the first edition that the idea of the book originated in a request made to him by the Secretary of the Navy in November, 1811, to submit his ideas "respecting the proper and systematick mode of conducting institutions of this nature (i.e. Marine Hospitals), as well as any suggestions for the internal organization of the household as might seem to me consistent with economy and truth." The finished book contained considerable additions and emendations. He speaks of the many opportunities he has had during his sea duty of observing irregularities in the medical department and the disastrous consequences attending them, and in the book he endeavors to point out the means of correction. He states that if the propositions and suggestions exhibited in the book be thought worthy of adoption and if they shall be found calculated to achieve the object they have in view, "I shall deem the five years I have devoted to the naval service, not passed in vain *** I have been long enough in the Navy to have its interests much at heart, even if I did not believe (which I certainly do) that its existence is vitally important to our national prosperity and honour."

In the Preface to the second edition he speaks of the fate of the book as somewhat remarkable. "It was written by the request of a late secretary of the navy at a period when the youth of the Author (but then four and twenty) caused him to think of executing the task with diffidence. *** The work however was flatteringly recommended **** Notwithstanding these unqualified testimonials in its favour *** the work lingered for a short time on publick view, and was

Written evidence in the hands of the first witness
that the last of the book entitled is a request made
him by the Secretary of the Navy in November, 1911, to submit
his views "respecting the proper and satisfactory mode of pro-
ceeding in the selection of this subject (i.e. Naval Hospitals), as
well as the suggestions for the internal organization of the
hospitals as might seem to be consistent with economy and
efficiency." The finished book contained considerably more
than was required. It was of the very best quality of
the material furnished and the illustrations were of a high
class. And in the book he was very careful to point out the wrong
of corruption. He stated that in the construction and man-
agement of hospitals in the Navy he thought worthy of attention
and that they shall be found calculated to achieve the object
they have in view. "I shall send the two volumes I have prepared
to the Naval Service, and request to visit it. I have been long
satisfied in the Navy to have the hospitals built at home, and
if I did not believe (which I certainly do) that this a mistake
is vitally important to our national efficiency and progress."
In the history of the second edition he states
of the late of the book as somewhat remarkable. It was
written by the request of a late Secretary of the Navy of a
visit to the South of the Atlantic Coast from four and a half
months ago to think of accepting the task with confidence. The
work however was faithfully accomplished. The
attention these unpublished testimonials in the January 1912
the work finished for a short time on which view, and was

then forgotten. *** An ineffectual attempt was made in March, 1814, to bring it to the notice of the naval committee of Congress *** to lay before its members a knowledge of the irregularities and abuses of the medical department, for the reform and correction of which the author had proposed what he believed a feasible scheme. It resulted however in an indirect reference *** to the Secretary of the Navy ***. It is plain from this exposition, that the author had but little reason to be satisfied with the present, or sanguine respecting the future reception of his work. Yet, though not insensible to the palsied touch which seemed to have reached it, candour compels him to acknowledge that he never despaired of its ultimate success.*** the work has finally worked its way into notice and favour. It has been patronized both by the navy and war departments *** and although but three years have elapsed *** a new edition is called for. *** For this estimation of its merit, the author takes this opportunity of rendering his thanks to those medical gentlemen, by whose passport it has at length gained admittance to the chamber of the great, after a chilling and tedious tarry at the portal, and many repulsive frowns from one of the servants in waiting."

An idea of the scope of this work may be gathered from a mention of the subjects treated in it. The opening section contains observations on the necessity of establishing marine (naval) hospitals in the United States. Barton refers to the law which authorized the establishment of these institutions and to plans submitted to the Secretary of the Navy

by the engineer, Mr. Latrobe. In adducing reasons why hospitals should be provided he remarks:

"Nothing causes seamen to discern alacrity, promptitude and faithfulness, in the performance of their severe and arduous duties *** than a certainty of being attended humanely and ably by the superintendants of a medical department replete with every comfort and convenience for the sick and afflicted. *** While on the other hand the neglects, irregularities or inability, of the medical officers, never fail to create discontentment and disgust. In the petition *** made by the delegates of the English fleet at Spithead, in the ever memorable mutiny *** in the year 1797 *** one of the principal articles referred to the neglect of the sick on board the ships *** it was deemed prudent and expedient to issue new orders from the office of sick and wounded seamen, respecting the medical department, the strict observance of which was required of the surgeons."

The second section presents a sketch of the marine hospitals of Europe, including the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, the Chest at Chatham, the Royal Hospitals at Haslar, Plymouth, Deal, Yarmouth and Paignton and the Chelsea Hospital; the Forton Prison Hospital for French prisoners near Portsmouth and the medical departments at the Royal Navy Yards. He also describes the French naval hospitals at L'Orient and Cherbourg.

It will be recalled that Barton had just come from abroad in the "Essex" and the data for this section had been obtained on this cruise. He refers to having been at Cowes, Isle of Wight and at Barnpool (near Plymouth) during the time abroad, and seems to have visited St. Thomas', St. Bartholomew's Guy's and St. George's Hospitals in London. His descriptions are full and painstaking, and it is not unlikely that they were based on personal observations, although he does not state how he obtained the information regarding these institutions. In Section three he deals with the principles which he considers should govern the administration of naval hospitals and it is here that he quotes Turnbull, an English naval surgeon, in support of the proposition that naval medical students should be instructed in anatomy, surgery and clinical practice at the principal naval hospitals, thus constituting them "schools of naval surgery", with the object "that young men should enter the medical sea service *** not mere tyros in their business but *** well versed ** in naval medicine and sea surgery; but intimately acquainted with the nature and treatment of those diseases which are incidental to a sea-faring life". He asserts that, "the general administration of marine hospitals should be of a military nature" and that "the salaries of the different officers should be as liberal as is consistent with a due regard to economy *** medical officers particularly should be allowed such ample com-

It will be recalled that General Lord had come from England
in the "Titanic" and had been for this meeting in 1912.
obtained on this subject. He refers to having been at the
fall of 1912 and at General (Lord) Curzon's residence
with some of the staff in 1912. General Curzon, he
understands, was in London. General Curzon's residence in London
was at the time of the meeting, and it is not
likely that they were present at the meeting.
although he does not state how he obtained the information.
This represents these facts. In 1912, he was in
London with the staff and he was present at the
meeting. The establishment of naval hospitals and its
importance to the staff. General Curzon, an English naval officer,
was in command of the expedition that was sent to
Antarctica. He was present at the meeting, and he
obtained information of the establishment of naval hospitals.
This was confirmed from "Antarctica of naval history", with
the effect that when you should know the medical staff
services, it was not only in 1912, but also in 1913.
well known to the staff and was present at the meeting.
information was obtained from the staff and the meeting.
of these hospitals which was established in 1912-1913.
He reports that "the general establishment of naval
hospitals should be of a military nature" and that the
services of the different officers should be as follows:
as is contained in a list of names to be sent to the
officers and the staff to be sent to the staff.

pensation, that they would have no inducement, nor be subjected to the necessity of resorting to private practice, in order to support themselves or their families." *** "All the officers of the institution should be furnished with houses or apartments within the limits of the hospitals". The succeeding sections of Part One of the book continue with questions concerning sites for hospitals, internal arrangements of hospitals, construction of bed-steads; dress; bedding; ventilation; warming; diet; reception of patients; duties of officers; nurses; orderlies; rules for patients; and an account of the Pennsylvania Hospital. The second edition contains the "Observations on Military Flying and Hospitals".

Part Second presents his scheme for improving the medical department of the navy. He remarks that "schemes proposed by an individual to the secretary of the navy, are not likely to be well received, unless they be seconded by officers high in rank and reputation;*** With some of these ** I have frequently conversed respecting the deplorable want of system that marks the medical department of the navy. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to say: that I ever found them willing to give all assistance in their power."

Commodore Decatur, Captain Porter and Commodore Rodgers are mentioned as affording him support in the past.

...that they would have no interest, nor be entitled
to the necessity of resorting to private practice, in order
to support themselves or their families. The fact that
officers of the institution should be furnished with means
of subsistence within the limits of the institution, the
necessity of resorting to private practice, in order to
support themselves or their families, is a matter of
course. It is a matter of course, that officers of the
institution should be furnished with means of subsistence
within the limits of the institution, the necessity of
resorting to private practice, in order to support
themselves or their families, is a matter of course.
The fact that officers of the institution should be
furnished with means of subsistence within the limits
of the institution, the necessity of resorting to
private practice, in order to support themselves or
their families, is a matter of course.

...that they would have no interest, nor be entitled
to the necessity of resorting to private practice, in order
to support themselves or their families. The fact that
officers of the institution should be furnished with means
of subsistence within the limits of the institution, the
necessity of resorting to private practice, in order to
support themselves or their families, is a matter of
course. It is a matter of course, that officers of the
institution should be furnished with means of subsistence
within the limits of the institution, the necessity of
resorting to private practice, in order to support
themselves or their families, is a matter of course.
The fact that officers of the institution should be
furnished with means of subsistence within the limits
of the institution, the necessity of resorting to
private practice, in order to support themselves or
their families, is a matter of course.

Barton then takes up in detail his ideas for reforming medical administration in the Navy. In the light of his experience on the "United States" and "Essex" he recommends the introduction of a systematic plan for furnishing ships with medical stores, and the establishment of regulations which will make the surgeons responsible for the just expenditure of articles. He mentions the chief points that require correction or reform as being: the introduction of the lemon acid, in abundant quantities, with free and liberal use in our ships; the present irregular mode of supplying ships and vessels of war with medicine and hospital stores; the laxity in the necessary checks to abuses that grow out of it; the faultiness of the regulations respecting the responsibility of the surgeon for the safe-keeping and proper appropriation of the articles entrusted to his charge, exclusively for the benefit of the sick; the alteration of the present ration, or at least the liquid part of it; the better ventilation and warming of our ships in the winter season; the practice of slushing down decks in winter; and lastly the impropriety, and pernicious consequences, to the service, of the present plan of recruiting, in which men are shipped without a strict examination by a professional man. He summarizes his ideas of naval hygiene, as follows:

"With respect to the navy, which is my object at present, the regulations that are most to be depended on, for preserving and promoting the health of

seamen, are such as have in view a diet of healthful quality, the personal cleanliness of the crews and the purity and free ventilation of the ships they inhabit".

In the section dealing with "the mode of furnishing the medicine and store chests" he recommends the adoption of a supply table a model for which he exhibits in the text, with all the items specified, and suggests regulations for governing the storage and issue of medical supplies. The necessary blank forms for recording an account of the receipt and expenditure of medicine &c., are described in full.

Section VI refers to a singular practice then existing in the Navy, namely, the payment to the surgeon of a fee, usually five dollars, for every patient cured of venereal disease, this amount being charged against the accounts of the sufferers, by the purser. Barton states with reference to this plan,

"It is true there is no established article of the navy laws to authorize the payment of such sums. But immemorial custom has given this regulation the importance and effect of a law". Barton looks upon this practice as reprehensible and wishes it expunged from the navy altogether. He alleges

"that seamen sometimes, but more frequently landsmen and marines, do frequently conceal their complaints for fear of being obliged to pay the doctor for their cure. This happens till the disease assumes a serious

... and with regard to the ...
... the ... of the ... and the ...
... and the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...
... of a ... for ... in the ...
... all the ... and ...
... the ... of ...
... black ... for ... of the ...
... and ... of ... are ... in

...
... Section VI refers to a ...
... existing in the ... the ...
... of a ... the ...
... of ... this ...
... the ... of the ...

... it is ...
... the ... to ...
... But ...
... the ...
... it ...
... but ...
... and ...
... for ...
... This ...

and not infrequently a dangerous aspect. They will purchase for a trifle, on shore, drugs enough to ruin them **** or apply to the loblolly-boy *** rather than make their complaint known to the surgeon. Can anything be more destructive to the health of the men, and of course to the good of the service, than a regulation that induces such conduct and such consequences?"

Barton lays down in succeeding sections exact rules governing the duties of surgeon's mates, and devotes a section to a discussion of the expediency of giving surgeons proper military rank. Rationing and diet for seamen is reviewed at length and Barton presents a revised ration "for promoting and preserving health and morals of the seamen in the U.S. naval service". The section devoted to the ventilation and warming of ships emphasizes well-known principles of hygiene governing these subjects and recommends the more extensive use of windsails. He insists upon dryness of lower decks and inveighs against wet scrubbing of them in winter weather, quoting Trotter in support of his contention. The two final sections of the book deal with Barton's ideas regarding the examination of recruits, a matter in which he seems to have been a pioneer in our service, and with plans for improving the health of the men and the comfort of the sick by locating the sick bay further aft, isolating it by partitions, ventilating it "by tubes from the gun or main deck", and furnish-

ing well-slung cots, etc. Other points covered are the proper location of the paint room, to avoid lead poisoning; the selection of a place for laying ships up in ordinary, free from damp and marshy exhalations; the provision of bunting sashes for lower deck ports; providing boats crews with breakfast before they are sent on shore for wood or water; exercising supervision over "bum-boats" to exclude spirituous liquors; preventing men from drinking river water, when ships are anchored in rivers; that "dancing and musick" be promoted and encouraged among the men; and finally, he closes with the statement, "The most willing cooperation of the commanders and other officers of ships, should always be afforded the surgeons, in any of his plans for meliorating the condition of the men and promoting the convalescence and cure of the sick". In the "Conclusion" he closes as follows: "I conceive that the country has a right to expect from every officer in the service, the result of his experience, if that can in any way lead to the interests of the nation. I therefore tender with unaffected diffidence, my mite towards the general weal". An "Appendix" contains a list of surgeons in the navy in the year 1814. The second edition of this book was dedicated to Daniel Parker, Esq., Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Army of the United States, which apparently was meant to be a public acknowledgement of the patronage accorded the first edition of the book by the Army authorities, who purchased it in

quantity. In fact, the Army appears to have purchased more copies than the Navy, if one can judge by the letters printed on the page succeeding the dedication in this edition. The "Hints for Naval Officers Cruising in the West Indies" was written and published in 1830, immediately following Barton's duty in the "Brandywine". This small volume incorporates in book forms two reports made to the Navy Department, on "Ardent Spirits in the Ration of Midshipmen", which has been referred to previously, and a "Report on the Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen Previous to a Cruise." To these are added sections dealing with, Use of Tobacco; Clothing; Sleeping; Restriction in Water; Temperance in Drinking and Eating; Miscellaneous Observations; Immunity, and a section dealing with the natural advantages of Pensacola as a site for a permanent naval depot. An appendix contains several letters written while on the "Brandywine", touching mainly questions of hygiene. This work, while presenting valuable and interesting material, and necessarily reflecting a more mature experience in the service, does not possess as great a claim to commendatory notice as the one preceding and moreover it is written in a somewhat labored literary style.

In the National Gazette, Philadelphia, April 15, 1829, there appeared a notice of a treatise which was stated to be in course of preparation by the author of the "Hints", entitled "A History of the Navy of the United States." There is no evidence that this work ever reached the stage of completion.

Really IV + 25 leaves.

f. 15 = 3 leaves.

